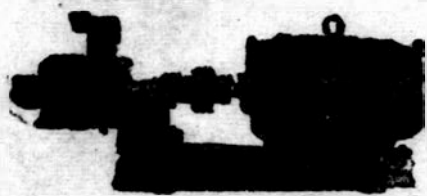


PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.
9, Forbes St. BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 57

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1939

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Mahatma's Messenger To Tripuri

Unity Talks Continue

No Solution Of Tangle Yet: Subhas Plea For Agreed Formula

(From Our Correspondent).
VISHNUDATTNAGAR, Mar. 8. When Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Maulana Azad and Babu Rajendra Prasad were exploring possibilities of unity at the President's Camp in the afternoon, Miss Maniben Patel arrived at the meeting bringing an urgent message from Mahatma Gandhi, which she delivered to the meeting. The contents of the letter have not been divulged. The proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee and the Subjects Committee which met this evening for nearly an hour each can be described as a game of political chess, in which both the Rightists and the Leftists were keenly observant of each other's moves. Much significance is attached to a resolution signed by hundred and sixty members and moved in the A.I.C.C. and later in the Subjects Committee by Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant.

This resolution which is bound to be carried by a majority vote is interpreted in political circles as bringing about a surrender by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. The most significant part of the resolution however is that which presses confidence in the work of the Working Committee which functioned during the last year and "regrets that any aspersions should have been cast against any of its members." According to impartial observers, this clearly amounts to a censure of the action of the President.

According to the United Press last minute efforts for a compromise are believed to be the objective of the arrival of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabh Pant, Maulana Azad and Babu Rajendra Prasad at the Congress President's cottage this afternoon before the meeting of the Subjects Committee.

Pandit Jawaharlal continues his role of peace-maker, but on conditions which hitherto do not and favour with the Congress President. Mr. Subhas Bose appears to insist that the withdrawal of allegations should be two-sided, and that the new Working Committee should have an equal number of Right and Left wing representatives. He is prepared to accept leadership, but wants the Congress session to chalk out a programme for the year. Accordingly there appears little chance of a settlement.

On the other hand, the delegates are getting impatient. According to the Associated Press, what was considered to be the most crucial conference took place at 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday, when following an earlier visit by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Maulana Azad, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Nehru were closeted with Mr. Bose.

Earlier, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain called on Mr. Bose. Looking grave and worried, Sardar Vallabh Pant, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Azad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru emerged from Mr. Bose's camp after about one hour's conversation with the President. They refused to discuss the situation with pressmen, but it is believed that the talks were not conclusive, and they may be pursued later. The leaders proceeded from Mr. Bose's camp straight to the A. I. C. C. Pandit, while Mr. Bose, accompanied by his medical attendant, was brought in an ambulance car to the Pandit. It is now revealed that the resolution which was moved by Pandit

(Continued On Page 9)



(Left) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the gathering at the opening ceremony of the Village Industries Exhibition at Tripuri. (Right) A view of the crowd at the gate of the Exhibition.

UNITY MOVE IN SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

Confidence In Mahatma's Leadership PT. PANT'S TRIBUTES TO 'OLD GUARD'

Subhas Appeals To Delegates For Agreed Formula

VISHNUDATTNAGAR, March 8. Great excitement and tension marked the proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee which met for the second day with Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, in the chair. After the adoption of the General Secretary's Report, the President announced that a resolution had been tabled by about 160 members which Hon. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant wanted to move.

The resolution wanted the Congress President to nominate the Working Committee in accordance with Gandhiji's wishes, etc., and it gave rise to much controversy as to whether it could be discussed at the A.I.C.C.

After about one hour's discussion, the President ruled that the resolution was neither in accordance with the Constitution nor practice for him to allow it to be discussed by the A.I.C.C. Thereafter, the House adjourned to tea.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

After tea, the proceedings of the Subjects Committee commenced. At the outset, the President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose made an announcement that in the interval of the A.I.C.C. adjourning for tea and the Subjects Committee assembling, he seriously thought about the resolution signed by the 160 members and consulted also with friends, including Hon. Pandit Pant, the mover of the resolution.

The President stated that the resolution which had been sought to be moved in the A.I.C.C. should have been constitutionally given notice of before February 28. But as circumstances were extraordinary, he considered that the resolution should be allowed for full discussion. But as there were serious constitutional matters involved in the resolution, the members should be given some time to go through these. Therefore he said that the resolution could be fully discussed at 3 p.m. to-morrow, though he allowed it to be moved and seconded.

It was his desire, that meanwhile all members should put their heads together and arrive at an agreed formula which might be unanimously accepted by the House.

"I appeal to the House," he declared, "to come to some mutual understanding by making all possible efforts humanly possible."

Subjects Committee Proceedings Pages 8 & 9

Moving his resolution, Pt. Pant reviewed the international situation and referred to Spain, China and observed that to-day the whole world was in a ferment. The old systems were tottering and new forces were at work. Europe was on the brink of a war. In the face of such delicate and uncertain facts and forces, where could India find men better fitted for the struggle ahead and to tackle the new problems and questions that might arise in future than Sardar Vallabh Pant, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mahatma Gandhi and others.

"I need not mention," he said, "Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on whom Gandhiji's mantle will fall, without their leadership? Can there be any Working Committee without them? We must have faith in Mahatma Gandhi and his leadership. Their redoubtable courage, unquestioned abilities and undoubted capabilities are the source of our strength. A blind man keeps to his lathi to walk through darkness. Lathi is more needed in the light to keep the blind man from falling into deep well."

"The public sometimes draw (Continued on page 7, col. 6)

MAHATMA REGRETS

TRIPURI, March 8. Mahatma Gandhi from Rajkot has telegraphed to Seth Govinddas, the Chairman of the Reception Committee: "It is impossible to reach there in time. Doctors insist on some days' rest and as soon as they permit I must proceed to Delhi to finish the Rajkot work. May God guide the Congress deliberations."

Seth Govinddas has wired to Mahatma Gandhi again requesting the latter to attend the session at least for one day.—A.P.

MAHATMA LOOKS CHEERFUL

RAJKOT, March 8. Mahatma Gandhi was carried in an ambulance to attend the evening prayers. He looked cheerful, though weak. Miss Agatha Harrison left tonight for Bombay.—A.P.

MAHATMA MUST LEAD

TRIPURI, March 8. The following is text of the resolution moved by Pandit Pant and seconded by Mr. N. V. Gadgil in the Subjects Committee:—

"The Committee declares its firm adherence to the fundamental policies of the Congress which have governed its programme in the past years under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi and is definitely of the opinion that there should be no break in these policies and that these should continue to govern the Congress programme in the future. The Committee expresses its confidence in the work of the Working Committee which functioned during last year and regrets that any aspersions should have been cast against any of its members."

"In view of critical situation that may develop during the coming year and in view of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi alone can lead the Congress and the country to victory during such a crisis, the Committee regards it as imperative that the executive authority of the Congress should command the Working Committee for the ensuing year in accordance with the wishes of Gandhiji."

ARMED WITH FACTS, HE GOES TO VICEROY

Mahatma To Urge Need For A New Approach To States' Question

WILL PARAMOUNT POWER RESPOND TO 'TIME SPIRIT'

(From Our Political Correspondent)
BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Gandhiji will, according to present arrangement, leave for Delhi on the 13th instant.

Armed with some important documents in connection with the States' struggle, which, it is learnt, were taken to him by a special messenger on Tuesday, Mahatma Gandhi will see the Viceroy who has called him for an interview to clear some "misapprehensions" on the States' issue.

NEW APPROACH NECESSARY

It is confidently expected that the Mahatma will be able to impress on the Viceroy the need for a new angle of vision in the policy of the Paramount Power towards Indian States. It may be recalled that the Mahatma was in correspondence with the Viceroy on happenings in Indian States and, in the Rajkot issue, readily accepted the Viceroy's gesture and broke his fast more as a responsive gesture to give a chance to the Paramount Power to readjust its attitude towards freedom movement in Indian States and to respond to the "time spirit."

VARYING AND VARIABLE

There is nothing immutable about the attitude of the Paramount Power towards the Princes. It has often changed according to the whims and fancies of the Political Department of the Government of India and the gravity of the political situation in India or Europe. From the Doctrine of Lapse to the policy of masterly inactivity, from benevolent neutrality to the reiteration of the dictum that Paramountcy is paramount, the attitude of the Paramount Power varied with the personality of the Viceroy and his political creed, though the Political department always pulled the strings from behind. A noticeable change was seen in the time of Lord Irwin when he circulated a memorandum to Indian princes urging them to establish the "Reign of Law" in States. Then went the Round Table Conference where the Princes volunteered to

accede to Federation and subsequently trotted out their treaty rights to thwart freedom movement of States' people.

TURNING POINT?

The Viceroy's intervention in Rajkot crisis marks a new era in the policy of the Paramount Power and Gandhiji-Linlithgow talks will prove a turning point in the attitude of the Paramount Power and the Princes in respect of their obligations to States' peoples. Incidentally, the future of the freedom struggle in States will depend to a great extent on the outcome of the Delhi parleys.

WILL HE GET FURTHER ELUCIDATION?

The ground having been prepared for ascertaining the attitude of the Paramount Power about the contingency and expediency of its intervention in States, by correspondence during the months of December and January, the question that confronts the public is whether Gandhiji will get further elucidation of the attitude of the Paramount Power in the light of Lord Zetland's speech at Liverpool.

CASE FOR INTERVENTION

Gandhiji has made out the case for the intervention of the Paramount Power in the course of an article in the "Harijan" of December 3. He stated: "Even as the British Government, as the Paramount Power, are bound to protect the Princes against harm from outside or within, they are equally or 'a fortiori' bound to ensure just rule on the part of the Princes."

"Hence it is their bounden duty when they supply the Police or the military to any state to see that there is a proper emergency justifying the request and that the military or the Police will be used with becoming restraint."

"From Dhenkanal have come to me stories of fiendish cruelty exercised by the State myrmidons under the shadow of the Police supplied by the Paramount Power. I asked for evidence in support (Continued on page 7, Col. 3)



TO cure common cold and tonsillitis douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at bay and soothes irritated tissues.
Obtainable at all chemists.

TRIPURI TO SET UP RECORD

Presidential Address Will Be Shortest

VISHNU DUTT NAGAR, March 8. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is snatching whatever time he can, to give finishing touches to the presidential address. He will complete the address after things take definite shape one way or the other. It is expected that the address will be a short one covering not more than three foolscap pages.—United Press Special.

HITLER II CHOSEN?

Succession To Fuehrer Already Arranged, Says Widemann

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8. Herr Hitler's successor as "Fuehrer" has already been chosen, stated Herr Widemann at a Press Conference. He said, "The succession has been fully arranged. Naturally I cannot give names". Herr Widemann added that Herr Hitler felt the weight of duties was shortening his life.—Reuter.

(A secret report to the Nazi Party which accidentally fell into the hands of a British doctor studying in Germany shows that Herr Hitler is suffering from cancer of the throat. The record of the case shows:—

Treatment has and will fail. The operations which were attempted in February and June, 1938, could not be performed owing to the anaesthetic intolerance and collapse of my patient.

The cardiac symptoms were grave from the moment of administration, and pulse was 54. Now it is certain that deep-ray therapy is useless, and I have no hope of cure.

Prognosis is very grave. The Leader cannot live more than eighteen months or two years.)

DE VALERA FOR ROME

To Attend Coronation Of New Pope

LONDON, March 8. Accompanied by the strongest armed Body Guard he has had for years Mr. De Valera arrived in London this morning 'en route' to Rome to attend the Coronation of the Pope. When the Irish Mail arrived from Holyhead a score of uniformed and plain clothes police mounted guard in the sleeping car in which Mr. De Valera travelled, while in the courtyard of the station were cars and a flying squad. All persons approaching were scrutinised. Eventually Mr. De Valera's coach was shunted to a siding from where he drove to a London hotel.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

DUKE OF NORFOLK FOR ROME

LONDON, March 8. The King has appointed the Duke of Norfolk as his special Ambassador to represent him at the Coronation of the Pope on March 12.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTI ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—
Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 10 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adleters Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLET'S OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No. ()," "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE. WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

SITUATION VACANT. Wanted by a first class, progressive Indian life office gentlemen of influence to represent on salary or commission. Rare opportunities to those who are ambitious to build up careers. Apply Box No. 11471 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: A Professor of Economics and a professor of History. Must be at least 2nd class M.A.'s. Experienced men will be preferred. Apply to:—Principal, S. A. Jain College, Ambala City. (11478)

Wanted Distributors on fixed remuneration for Otto George VI. Fast selling with free prize coupon. Unsold stock can be returned. P. B. 119, Cawnpore. (11440)

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary to a newly formed All-India business organization. The qualifications required are a good education, business experience, and preferably some knowledge of the law and journalism. Candidates, who should be between 30 and 35 years of age, must be men of good address and initiative. The salary offered is from Rs. 500 p.m. to Rs. 800 p.m. according to qualifications. Applications, which should be in the candidate's own hand-writing, should be addressed with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1000, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from ladies and gentlemen to represent an old well-established, progressive Indian Life Office. Qualifications—respectable social status having influence and easy means. Terms—Commission, salary or allowance. Prospect—On confirmation promotion to the grade of permanent field staff. Possession of a car is an advantage. Apply Box No. 4080, Adv. Dept., "Statesman", Calcutta. (11470)

70. BUNGALOWS TO LET
To Be Let Small Bungalow of 3 airy and lighty rooms to Vegetarian Hindus wholly or partially at 29C, Doongersay Road, Wai-keshwar. Rent moderate. (11481)

248. ASTROLOGERS.
Astrology: Apply to Bhagini Shri Devi Jupiter Astrological Bureau: Post Box No. 5532, Bombay. Send your Horoscope or time and date of birth and year or palm print. Fee Rs. 10 in advance. (11473)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch
Per insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-3-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions Rs. 4-6-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of Press Cuttings and Sweepings available in the G. I. P. Railway Press, Byculla, Bombay, for the year, commencing 1-4-1939. Price per copy Rs. 1-0-0. Closing date 24th March 1939 at 3 p.m. (S. T.). Tender Forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office. Payment by cheque, postal order or postage stamps will not be accepted. (10717)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS, 1939.

LISTS in accordance with Section 28(k) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended upto date showing the names of all candidates, and the number of valid and the number of rejected votes given to each candidate at the Ward Elections the Poll for which was taken on 7th February, 1939 and of the Trade Union Election the Poll for which was taken on 21st February, 1939, are now available for inspection by voters.

Copies of the lists can be had by any candidate from the Election and Town Duty Officer, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay at Re. 1 per copy.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 8th March 1939. 10757.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL KADAR HUSSEINALLY, of Bombay Bohra Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, Trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 76-78, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government leasehold land now converted into newly assessed land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house and chawls, standing thereon situate, lying and being at BAPT ROAD and CURSETJI SUKHLAJI STREET on the East side thereof, outside the Fort in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 293 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 63, New No. A/16071, Old Survey No. 2/4409 and New Survey No. 2/5747 and Cadastral Survey No. 19 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under E. Ward No. 795-796-850 and Street Nos. 92-94-110 Bapty Road and Cursetji Sukhlaji Street and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the EAST by Government ground now used as Municipal Chowki; on or towards the WEST by Cursetji Sukhlaji Street, on or towards the NORTH by Bapty Road and on or towards the SOUTH by the property of Lookmanji Noorbhoy.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1939.

CHOKSEY & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

10756.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
(Works Branch)

NOTICE.

TENDERS accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,000, for the supply of about 5,400 brass of Coarse Sand, as per the Specification, required during the year 1939-40, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 17th March 1939.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee one each to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required. In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
City Engineer's Department
(Works Branch)
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7-3-1939. 10752.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients HARGOVANDAS MANOHAR, MANILAL HARGOVANDAS and SURYAKANT MANILAL have from the 3rd day of February, 1939, ceased by mutual consent to be members of a joint and undivided Hindu family. From that day each of them will be liable for his own debts.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1939.
GORDHANDAS & FODDAR,
Attorneys for,
Hargovandas Manohar,
Manilal Hargovandas,
Suryakant Manilal. 10753.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CAWASJI ADARJI COOPER has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without any regard to such claim, if any and the same will be considered as having been Fernandes advts.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of Khetwady 4th Lane, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 696.14 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 2D/5425, 2/5425, 2AA/5425, 2AB/5425, 2B1/5425, 2P/5425, 2C/5425 and 2G/5425, Cadastral Survey Nos. 2/772, 1/772, 779 and 780 of Girgaum Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mitrasen Nanabhai and Another and partly by the property of Jugliwandas Keshavnar and on or towards the South partly by the property of the Trustees of the estate of Meherbhai Dinshaji Miller and partly by the property of J. P. De Andrade and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 1928(1), 1928(2), 1923(1), 1922 and Street Nos. 11B, 11A, 8A and 8.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1939.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

10753.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

TRIUMPH OF TRUTH & JUSTICE

in Rajkot is another Glorious RECORD

VISHNU'S

Payam-e-Haq

also Provides SIMILAR Example

SEE IT WITHOUT FAIL!

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ERROL FLYNN
THE DAWN PATROL
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Daily At
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IT MADE ANOTHER PROFESSOR WAX ELOQUENT!
A PROFESSOR'S ADVENTURE WITH THE ETERNAL FEMINE

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FOURTH WEEK
WEST-END.

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
A HUNS PICTURE! Supreme Release!!

IF
A NEW IDEA INTELLIGENCE WIT and HUMOUR
COULD ENTERTAIN YOU

Ladies Only
SURELY CAN!

LADIES ONLY
THE CRAZIEST COMEDY EVER PRESENTED

SAGAR MOVIE-TONE'S
Newest Idea in Entertainment!

SABITA DEVI, BIBBO, PRABHA, SURENDRA, ADVANI, HARISH

AT PATHE
DAILY: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Matinee: 1-30 p.m. Sun. & Holidays

4th WEEK

SEE "LADIES ONLY" and TRY NOT to laugh!

From: FRI, 10th MARCH

PROFIT OF 36 LAKHS IN A YEAR

Central Bank's Strong Position Explained By Sir H. P. Mody

The 28th ordinary general meeting of the Central Bank of India was held at the Bank buildings on Wednesday afternoon. Sir H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Board of Directors, was in the chair.

In the course of his speech, moving the adoption of the annual report of the Bank, the Chairman paid a tribute to the memory of Sir Pheroz Sethna, the late Chairman and Managing Director of the Bank. A resolution expressing condolence of the meeting was passed all standing.

BOMBAY BUDGET PROPOSALS
Referring to the Budget proposals of the Bombay Government, Sir Homi Mody said:

They are calculated prejudicially to affect the interests of the Bank in common with those of a large number of other institutions and individuals. It is not my purpose to criticise in detail the financial burdens which are sought to be put upon a limited class of the population. All that I shall say is that Bombay is being made to pay very dearly for the privilege of being considered the most advanced city in India, and that financial and legislative experiments are being tried out which must, in the end, cripple all incentive and enterprise, and seriously effect her position and prosperity. The Government of India, determined not to be left behind in this merry game of soaking the rich and the middle classes, have put forward proposals with regard to the income-tax which will also effect the profits of the Bank.

CENTRAL'S STRONG POSITION
Concluding the Chairman said: The events of the last few years have demonstrated the

close economic interdependence of the principal nations of the world, they have also shown what a dominant influence the political situation can exercise on the trade and industry of the countries concerned. It would be too much to say that the world is returning to sanity. It would appear, however, that the pastime of rattling the sabre is getting a little out of fashion. The New York and London markets have been showing signs of buoyancy, and if the international situation does not deteriorate, there is every reason to hope for healthy trading conditions for 1939. Our Bank is strongly entrenched in the confidence and regard of the public; its resources are considerable and its organisation as sound as we can make it. If the political and economic structure of the country is not unduly disturbed, we can look forward to the future with a certain measure of confidence. I look to the large army of our shareholders and contributors throughout India for ever-increasing goodwill towards an institution which claims to be national, and fills an important place in the economic life of the country.

PROFIT OF 36 LAKHS

The Report of the Board of Directors which was adopted showed that during the year 1938, including a sum of Rs. 8,67,514-10-1 brought forward from the previous year's account, the Bank had a net profit of Rs. 36,27,061-7-9.

Of this amount a sum of Rs. 11,74,924 was used for paying dividends of 7 per cent. Besides this a sum of Rs. 3,36,264 was utilised to pay a bonus at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. A further sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was reserved to pay bonus to the staff.

The BEST SHOW
IN THE CITY...in...3rd WEEK
New Theatres' SCREEN Epic:

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(THE ENEMY)

Starring: SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI, and NAJAM

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

KRISHNA

THE GANGES ROSE
IN LASHING FURY

WHEN SHIVA'S WRATH FELL AROUND KAILAS

SEVENTY MILLION SOULS ARE KEPT OUT OF THE PORTALS OF HINDUISM

FEEL ALL THIS
with SARASWATI'S Mighty Epic:

IT'S TRUE
Directed By: CHOUDHARY

ROSE, MOTILAL & BABA VYAS

CENTRAL

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

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OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA

O. S. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer, Arrival, Dep

Ryuan Maru 31st Jan 17th Feb
Tokyo 13th Feb 26th
Nisuan 9th Mar 21st Mar
* Melbourne 3rd Apr 12th Apr
Mansei 27th Mar 16th
A Steamer 23rd Apr 8th May
Argun 9th May 23rd
France 23rd 8th June

* Terminates at Bombay.

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA (Incorporated in Japan).

Tel Building Hornby Road, BOMBAY

Telephone: 2204. Telegrams: 'SYOSEN'

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, March 8.
The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Max.	Min.	Past 24 Hours	Total	Since 1st Nov	Diff. from normal
Agre	83	53	—	1.2	—	-0.3
Ahmednagar	87	69	—	0.3	—	-1.7
Alkala	101	61	—	—	—	-1.9
Ahmednagar	100	64	—	0.1	—	-0.3
Ajmer	84	56	—	1.6	—	+0.5
Ahmednagar	97	65	—	—	—	-2.5
Amala	76	56	—	3.2	—	+0.9
Allahabad	85	59	—	1.3	—	-0.7
Benares	85	59	—	3.0	—	+1.1
Bareilly	82	58	—	1.1	—	-1.7
BOMBAY	86	71	—	0.1	—	+1.5
Bangalore	83	65	—	0.7	—	-0.3
Bhopal	91	57	—	0.4	—	—
Baroda	102	56	—	—	—	—
Belgaum	94	65	—	1.1	—	-1.1
Bikaner	81	59	—	0.1	—	-0.5
Bijapur	99	68	—	0.1	—	-1.5
Bellary	99	73	—	0.1	—	-0.6
Bhavnagar	100	64	—	0.5	—	-2.2
Chittagong	91	67	—	1.6	—	-0.9
Calcutta	83	73	—	1.7	—	-0.9
Cuttack	98	71	—	0.7	—	-2.4
Cawnpore	87	60	—	1.3	—	-0.5
Calicut	90	75	—	2.5	—	-5.6
Colombo	88	73	—	1.5	—	-0.9
Cherappunji	88	74	—	4.9	—	-2.9
Cocoanada	93	73	—	10.2	—	+3.2
Cochin	88	78	—	6.7	—	-3.2
Dehra Dun	76	54	—	3.4	—	-2.8
Delhi	81	54	—	1.5	—	-0.9
Dehra I. Khan	70	51	—	1.4	—	-0.4
Darjeeling	49	38	—	0.9	—	-2.1
Desa	96	58	—	0.2	—	-0.3
Dalhousie	81	41	—	0.1	—	+3.7
Port Said	63	41	—	0.1	—	+3.7
Gorakhpur	84	61	—	1.1	—	-0.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	90	65	—	—	—	-4.9
Hyderabad (Sd.)	90	65	—	0.8	—	-0.1
Indore	93	58	—	—	—	-1.1
Jhansi	98	49	—	0.7	—	-0.3
Jubbulpore	94	54	—	3.8	—	-0.8
Jacobabad	83	56	—	1.8	—	-0.9
Jaipur	82	60	—	1.4	—	+0.2
Karwar	78	55	—	2.3	—	+1.1
Kodakinal	68	53	—	11.0	—	+2.0
Khandwa	100	61	—	0.3	—	-1.0
Lucknow	85	59	—	1.0	—	-0.8
Ludhiana	78	57	—	3.5	—	-0.8
Lahore	75	56	—	4.0	—	+1.3
Lyalpur	77	54	—	2.4	—	+0.9
Multan	77	56	—	4.8	—	+0.6
Mysore	86	54	—	5.2	—	-1.6
Madrags	87	53	—	5.2	—	-1.6
Marmagao	87	76	—	1.0	—	—
Malegaon	100	64	—	0.1	—	-0.9
Musoorie	58	41	—	2.9	—	-1.2
Mahabaleswar	78	55	—	1.2	—	-0.7
Murree	47	31	—	0.3	—	+1.8
Mount Abu	73	63	—	0.7	—	-0.2
Masulipatam	86	70	—	15.5	—	+9

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. Radio Orchestra: Lalit.
8-40 Anis Puthi, Gazal. 8-25 Sa-
rod Recital: Hindol. 8-35 Abdush
Shakur. 9-10 Majidnabai. 8-30
Star Recital by Haidar Hussain:
Todi. 9-40 Abdush Shakur.
12-0 noon Records. 1-10 p.m.
Melody Mosale. 2-0 School
Broadcast. 6-10 Majidnabai. 6-30
For Jack and Jill. 7-0 Ustad
Bundu Khan. 7-15 For Villagers
Only. 8-0 Yogi, by Jajendra
Kumar. 8-15 Abdush Shakur.
9-30 Meri Jan Kis Ne Li? BY
Syed Imtiaz Ali Taj. 9-10 Hori
Kafi on Sarangi. 9-50 Matters of
Moment. By Harold Nicolson.
(Relayed from B. B. C.). 10-5
Anis Puthi. 10-20 Durbani on
the Sarangi. 10-30 Abdush
Shakur. 10-45 Majidnabai.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
8-0 to 10-0 a.m. & 12-0 noon to
2-45 p.m. As in Delhi I.
60.43 metres (4,960 kc/s.)
6-0 p.m. As in Delhi I. 6-10
Anis Puthi. 6-25 Sarangi by Ustad
Bundu Khan. 6-45 Abdush
Shakur. 7-0 Majidnabai. 7-15
Your Selections. 8-0 to 9-50 As in
Delhi I. 9-50 Nite Club Boys.
11-0 Late News.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s.)
8-0 to 10-0 a.m. & 12-0 noon to
2-45 p.m. As in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
6-0 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi I.
7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to
11-0 As in Delhi I.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s.)
9-0 p.m. Khabare Atare. An
hour with villagers. Recitation
from the Quran-i-Sharif. Text
and translation by Maulvi Bur-
han-ul-din. Daulat: Naat. News
and Announcements. Dilbar Raj:
Naatia. Qawwali. Qawwali.
Rural Listeners' Postbag. Daulat
and Jaafar: Qawwali. Time is
Money: A dialogue between
Samandar Khan and Farooq
Shah. Dilbar Raj: Naatia.
Naghma. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi
I. 11-0 Close down.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
8-0 a.m. Records. Rakhilal
12-30 p.m. Allah. Rakhilal
12-45 Deskar on the Violin. 12-55
Thumri Titala. 1-0 Market Rates.
Announcements. 1-10 Ladio
Plogam. 1-20 S. K. Joshi of
Sotara. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Saubha-
dra. (Marathi) musical play. 4-6
String Music. 4-21 Hot Stuff for
High-Brows. 6-0 S. K. Joshi of
Sotara. 6-10 Shri Pagal Harnath.
6-20 Jeera Khan. 6-30 For Bhui-
mjan. 7-30 Commercial News.
7-45 S. K. Joshi of Sotara. 8-0
Bombay's Contribution to Urdu
Theatre. (Hindustani) by Sayed
Badshah Hussain. 8-15 Radio
Orchestra. 8-25 Guru Rao Desh-
pande of Dharwar. 9-0 News in
Hindustani. 9-15 Ap Ka Khat
Mila. By Bombay Khan. 9-30
News in English. 9-50 Matters of
Moment. By Hon. Harold Nicolson.
(from B. B. C.). 10-5 Allah
Rakhilal. 10-20 The Two Beem-
kars. 10-30 Guru Rao Desh-
pande. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)
9-0 to 9-0 a.m. 12-30 to 2-30
p.m. & 9-30 to 4-30 As in Bom-
bay I.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)
6-0 to 6-30 p.m. As in Bombay
I. 6-30 Guru Rao Deshpande.
7-0 Duets from Discs. 7-10
Recitations. From Marathi Poetry.
Master Mohan. 7-20 D. Amel.

CITY ASSOCIATIONS GREET MAHATMA

Many Associations in the city
including East India Cotton Asso-
ciation and Marwari Chamber of
Commerce have sent telegrams to
Gandhiji greeting him on the
successful termination of his fast
and praying for his speedy reco-
very.

Telegrams have also been sent
to the Viceroy expressing gra-
titude for his timely intervention in
the Rajkot affair by the Marwadi
Chamber of Commerce, the Native
Share and Stock Brokers Asso-
ciation, Bombay Yarn and Silk Mer-
chants Association and the Grain
Merchants Association.

The Marwari Chamber of Com-
merce has addressed a telegram to
the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot also
congratulating him on this settle-
ment.

Karachi Citizens' Love For Mahatma

KARACHI, Mar. 8.
Mr. Hafiz Alavi, Mayor of Ka-
rachi, has despatched the follow-

Alap on Flute. 7-25 Pad-Pahadi.
7-30 to 9-50 As in Bombay. 9-50
Elli Millet: Blockflute (Recorder)
Recital. 10-0 Vocal Recital. By
W. G. Eyre. 10-15 Chamber
Music. 11-0 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings
for Calcutta time.)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
12-30 Variety. 1-16 Dance Mu-
sic. 1-30 For you, madam! 1-45
Science in the kitchen (Bengali)
2-5 It is my selection! 5-0 For
countryside. 6-0 Framlian Bai.
6-10 March of the six. 6-40 Hin-
dustani songs. 7-20 Indubala.
7-45 N. N. Mazumdar. 8-5 Yes,
please: (Bengali) 9-10 Freda
Gray: Soubrette. 9-25 Pianoforte
9-30 Public buildings by D. E.
Harding. 9-45 Tschalkowsky

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta I.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 to 9-10 As in Calcutta I.
9-10 Assamese Records. 9-45 to
10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
4-0 p.m. Things of Interest.
(Telugu) by 'Radio Mama'. 4-5
What to eat and what not to (Te-
lugu) by a Medico. 4-20 Music.
5-0 K. Dakshinamurti Oduvar: Vo-
calist. 5-45 Carnatic orchestra
Dhanyasi. 6-0 Shrimati T. Va-
sant: Vocalist. 6-30 E. R. Desi-
kan: Vocalist. 6-55 Vengu goes
to town (Tamil) by K. Ramchan-
dran. 7-15 Money is the thing
stop this waste (Telugu) by S. G.
Rao. 7-30 Nathumani Band of
Madras with Tavul. 8-0 Mrs. R.V.
Sastri: Vocalist. 9-20 Sports by S.
Kannan. 9-35 Band of 2nd Bat-
talion 13th Frontier Rifles. 10-5
Let's Dance. 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras I. 6-0
Rural Rhymes by an A. I. R. Artist.
6-10 Poultry Farming (Tamil).
6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras I. 9-35
V. Sethuramiah and R.K. Venka-
katarama Sastry Violin Duets.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6-5 p.m. Narayan Rao Vyas.
6-25 Banjo. 6-30 For countryside.
7-15 Kaloo Qawwal. 7-35 Nautch
Gat. 7-45 Dulla Bhatti by Hiralal
Chopra. 8-0 Badrunissa of San-
tikhgarh. 8-15 Airvoice Orchest-
ra. 8-20 Narayan Rao Vyas. 8-35
Qawwal. 8-55 Narayan Rao Vyas.
9-45 Interlude. 9-50 The Voiga,
by Constance Lillian H. Geary.
10-5 Badr-un-Nisa of Santikhgarh.
10-20 Alap Jalajwanti on Sarangi.
10-25 Narayan Rao Vyas. 10-45
Ghazals and geets.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
5-30 Abdul Ghani. 5-50 Allah
Rakhilal. 6-10 Nawab Ali. 6-35
Munib of Allahabad. 7-0 Abdul
Ghani. 7-20 Kumar. 7-45 Allah
Rakhilal. 8-0 Snake Charmer in
Hindustani by Shaikat Thanvi.
8-15 Tampalas. 8-30 Munib of
Allahabad. 8-50 Nawab Ali. 9-50
When North Russia went red by
Desmond young. 10-5 Allahakhil-
bal. 10-20 Records by Request.
10-35 Variety.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Organ Recital by David
Morgan. 8-5 National Hunt meet-
ing. 8-25 Recital by Nora Gruhn
(Soprano). 8-25 Lucky dip (Se-
venth Edition). 9-30 News. 9-50
Matters of Moment by Hon. Har-
old Nicolson. 10-5 Dance Music.

"SEGREE" FATALITY IN MATUNGA

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
Menakshi Raghavan (13), resid-
ing with her parents at Matunga,
was boiling milk on a segree,
when her clothes caught fire. Her
mother, who was having a bath
at the time, heard the girl's
screams and rushed to her rescue;
but before the flames could be
extinguished the girl was very
badly burnt. She was taken to the
K. E. M. Hospital, where she
died this evening.

ing telegram to Mahatma Gandhi
to-day:—

"When the news came of the
breaking of your fast, the citizens
of Karachi felt deeply grateful to
God, and the Municipal Corpora-
tion, as thanksgiving, has sanc-
tioned Rs. 250 for feeding the
poor, and asked me to convey to
you its message of love, reverence
and victory to your ideals."—Unit-
ed Press.



A large figure in plaster of a Kisan Worker has been erected just beneath the Rostrum in the open session Pandit of the Congress at Tripuri. The statue is 20 ft. high.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' THANKSGIVING

For Termination Of Mahatma's Fast

Under the auspices of the B.P.
C.C. a public meeting was held at
Tambakanta on Wednesday night
to celebrate the termination of
Mahatma's fast. There was a large
gathering and Mrs. Lilavati
Munshi presided.
At the outset Mrs. Munshi ex-
plaining the purpose of the meet-
ing said that the meeting was
organised to celebrate the success
of Mahatma's fast at Raj-
kot. He fought for principles.
There was no difference between
States' subjects and British India's
subjects. Culturally and in mat-
ters of religion and language
they were all one and alike.
The only difference between
them was in the matter of the
administration they had.
The recent fast of Mahatma
showed Mrs. Munshi asserted, that
the whole country was behind
Gandhiji.

Mr. Ganpatishankar Desai moved
a resolution offering thanks to
the Almighty for the successful
termination of Mahatma's fast.
The resolution was unanimously
carried.

There was another resolution
thanking the Viceroy and others
who helped to bring the fast to
an end.

Messrs Duriabhi D. Parikh and
Mohani Dipechand Choksy also

CALCUTTA INDIAN CHAMBER

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta Elected President

Mr. Gaganvihari Lalubhai
Mehta has been elected President
of the Indian Chamber of Com-
merce of Calcutta.

Benares Sanskrit Exami- nations Postponed

The Benares Government San-
skrit College Examinations have
indefinitely been postponed, un-
der orders of Government owing
to serious communal riots. The
new dates of Examinations will
be announced in due course but it
is certain that, owing to other
public Examinations they will not
fall at least before 20th of April
next.

LONDON.—Air Marshal Court-
ney has been appointed A.I.C.
of the reserve command of the R.A.F.
the formation of which has been
announced.

spoke and gave a brief history of
the Rajkot struggle and its suc-
cessful culmination.

Mr. Shantilal Bhogilal Shah,
who had composed a special
hymn in honour of the fast, sang
it to the audience.

The meeting came to a close
after the "Vande Mataram" was
sung.

BENEVOLENT NEUTRA- LITY TOWARDS HINDU STATES

Savarkar Explains Hindu Sabha Policy

The following statement has
been issued by Mr. V. D. Savarkar,
President of the Hindu Maha
Sabha:—

"In view of the misrepresenta-
tion indulged in by some news
papers regarding my views about
the Congress Civil Resistance
movement in Rajkot, Jaipur, Tra-
vancore and some other Hindu
States, I am constrained to issue
this statement that I, as the Pre-
sident of the Hindu Maha Sabha
am bound to and do stand by the
resolution regarding the Hindu
States passed by the Hindu Maha
Sabha. The policy of the Hindu
Maha Sabha toward the Hindu
States is of benevolent non-inter-
vention. It cannot therefore
countenance any movement
aimed at the Hindu States
only and jeopardising
long as the Hindu interests on the
whole are not adversely affected
by any event in the States.

In view of this policy the Maha
Sabha cannot be a party to the
campaign which the Congress
seeks to launch on against the
Hindu States alone, on flimsy
grounds and depreciates it as in-
opportune anti-Hindu, and mis-
chievous inasmuch as it de-
liberately overlooks the mal-
administration and the atrocious
persecution to which the Hindus
are subjected in Moslem States
and dares not to raise a finger
against them.

The Maha Sabha earnestly wis-
hes that the Hindu States which
on the whole are incomparably
more considerate than the Mos-
lem States with regards to the
Civil and Religious liberties of
their subjects and in some cases
like Mysore, Travancore, Oundh
and above all Baroda have intro-
duced more progressive reforms
educational, social, economic and
political than British presidencies
could do in cases even under the
Congress Ministries, will stand
firm and well organised, will re-
move on their own initiative the
just grievances of their subjects
will introduce well-meaning and
constitutional representative in-
stitution, take the loyal subjects
into their confidence, bringing
them up to an up-to-date mil-
itary and administrative efficiency
in so far as it is possible and thus
increase the prestige and consoli-
dated power of the Hindu Flag
that still flies on their Capitals.

History abounds with instances
which show that great patriotic
leaders come out of the princes
also as out of the commoners.
When Hindustan is free and
comes to her own the States too
will and must join hands with us
all to remove any artificial bar-
riers that stand on her way of
unity in so far as it contributes to
the strength of Hindudom as a
whole."

I. M. Chamber's Seat On Port Trust

The election for one seat on
the Port Trust of Bombay, from
the Indian Merchant's Chamber,
was held in the Chamber's Office
on Wednesday.

The contestants for the seat are
Sir P. Thakurdas and Mr. C. B.
Mehta.



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BOMBAY RACES

Whither Congress?

Democracy Or Dictatorship?

Pandit Jawaharlal Discusses Recent Trends In Indian And Foreign Politics

Discussing recent developments in Indian politics, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, writes in the course of his articles in "National Herald":—

The working of Provincial Autonomy, restricted as it was, had many dangers for us. It is tended as it was no doubt meant, to emphasise provincialism and diverted our anti-imperialist struggle into narrower channels. Because of this internal conflicts grew—communal, social and organisational. The major problems of poverty, unemployment, the land industry, clamoured for solution, and yet they could not be solved within the frame work of the existing constitution and economic structure. The only course open to us was to go as far as we could towards this solution—it was not very far—and to relieve some-what the burdens on the masses, and at the same time to prepare ourselves to change that constitution and structure. A time was bound to come when we had exhausted the potentialities of this constitution and we had to choose between a tame submission to it and a challenge to it. Both involved a crisis. For if we submitted, the major problems finding no solution or outlet would overwhelm us. If we did not, and we had no intention of doing so, a conflict with British Imperialism was inevitable unless the latter surrendered, which it was not likely to do. There was an odd possibility, however, that if the national movement grew powerful enough, and in view of the critical situation, we might gain our objective without a major struggle.

Our strength had certainly increased greatly and in spite of internal conflicts and sometimes bogus membership, there is no doubt that the Congress is a more powerful organisation today than at any previous period of its history. The masses are more politically awakened than ever before. Yet these very signs of strength may turn against us if they are not organised and directed into right channels.

As I have indicated, I was disatisfied with the progress made by the Congress Ministries. It is true that they had done good work, their record of achievement was impressive, the Ministers were working terribly hard and yet had to put up with all manner of attacks and criticisms, often based on ignorance. There was a thankless job. Still I felt that progress was slow and their outlook was not what it should be. Nor was I satisfied with the approach of the Congress leadership to the problems that faced us. It was not so much a question of difference of opinion as of emphasis, though there was difference of opinion also sometimes. What alarmed me was a tendency to put down certain vital elements which were considered too advanced or which did not quite fit in with the prevailing outlook. This was a dangerous drift though it had not gone far, and it reminded me of the fate of the German Social Democrats and the British Labour Party.

It is true that some of the so-called Leftist elements in the Congress had not behaved with responsibility and had deliberately encouraged tendencies which could only lead to internal conflict and the weakening of the Congress. Their idea of a joint front was to have the full protection of the Congress, the advantage of its prestige, and yet to attack it and criticise it from outside. The Red Flag perfectly justified in its own sphere, because often a challenge to the National Flag. The Kisan Sabha frequently functioned as a permanent opposition to the local Congress Committee and sometimes demonstrations were organised which could only lead to friction and irritation. Much of this took place in the lower ranks, but even the Kisan Sabha leadership was quite astonishingly irresponsible. In the villages, all manner of undesirable who had found no place in the local Congress or were otherwise disgruntled elements found shelter in a local Kisan Sabha. Even politically reactionary elements sometimes utilised the Kisan Sabha to weaken the Congress.

NARIMAN EPISODE

The Nariman episode of 1937 and the Khare incident of 1938 were symptomatic of this spirit of indiscipline. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was held to blame for both these most unjust, when the responsibility for them was truly shared by all the members of the Working Committee. As President of the Congress, I was intimately connected with every step that was taken with reference to Mr. Nariman. President Subhas Bose was equally responsible for the decision regarding Dr. Khare.

I think that there has been a certain tendency towards authoritarianism in the Congress. It might have been toned down, but to some extent it was inevitable when discipline was essential for us and there was danger of our far-flung organisation going to pieces without it. Probably what was objected to was more the manner of doing than the thing done. In any event it was fantastic and absurd to talk about Congress fascism because of what was done to Mr. Nariman or Dr. Khare. Politically speaking and from the Congress point of view, what Dr. Khare did was unpardonable. He intrigued with the Governor behind the backs of and on the eve of the Working Committee in order to present them with an accomplished fact. If that was permitted then all control over Congress Ministries vanished and Congress Ministers became a law unto themselves.

Mr. Nariman invited trouble. He seemed to consider it his birthright to be made the Leader of the Party and when this did not happen, he started an agitation which continued for many months. This agitation amazed and astounded me. I had known Mr. Nariman fairly intimately ever since he joined the Congress in the twenties. I had seen him function in times

of peace and in times of struggle and had formed some opinion of his virtues and his weaknesses. If I had been a voter for this purpose, I would not have voted for him to be appointed leader, as I did not think that he could have shouldered this burden adequately. Subsequent events have only confirmed this opinion and I have been surprised at the lack of responsibility he has shown.

But in any event, even if he was the better or more suitable person, the agitation which he and his supporters carried on was indefensible. Most unfortunate of all was the communal turn that was given to it. Just as in Dr. Khare's case an attempt was made to rouse Maharashtrian sentiment against the Congress.

There has been a great deal of talk of democracy being suppressed in the Nariman and Khare episodes. I presume those who say so have not troubled to study the facts, or else our conceptions of democracy differ very greatly. It is easy to sneer and be sarcastic and this seems the fashion to-day, not only among some Congressmen but among that numerous crowd who do little themselves but offer advice from a distance. I think that the Working Committee would have been completely failing in its duty if they had not expressed themselves clearly on both these issues. Democracy does not simply mean shouting loudly and persistently, though that might have some value occasionally. Freedom and democracy require responsibility and certain standards of behaviour and self-discipline. Our struggle, more specially the type of struggle we are carrying on, requires all these qualities and if we do not possess them in sufficient measure we risk failure.

TRADE DISPUTES ACT

There is one matter I should like to refer to although it comes at a later stage in the narrative. This is the Trades Disputes Act of Bombay. It is one of my regrets that I was away from India when this was considered and passed. Perhaps, if I had been here I might have been able to have some changes made in it. The Act as a whole is decidedly a good measure but it has according to my thinking, certain vital defects which affect the workers adversely and take away from the grace of the measure. The manner in which it was passed was also unfortunate. On the other hand it was equally unfortunate for the workers' representatives to ally themselves with the declared opponents of the Congress and to exploit the attention to the detriment of the Congress. Another attitude and approach would have yielded better results.

The Congress Ministers have certain definite and substantial achievements to their credit: they have failed in some ways, but one of their achievements which is full of promise is their new approach to mass education. The literacy campaigns have been good. More important and of fundamental significance is the new Basic scheme of education which is based on the Zakir Husain Committee's report. I have been deeply impressed by it and I think we have found the right method to educate the growing generation.

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS

My visit to Europe last year coincided with a period of intense crisis in the international sphere, and I put myself psychologically in tune with this by going straight to Barcelona, that "flower of the fair cities of the world," as Cervantes called it. Alas that this flower should be crushed to-day and enemy hands should hold this ancient home of liberty, which struggled for freedom even in the days of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Later I visited Czechoslovakia and saw yet another tragedy, yet another betrayal, unroll itself before my eyes. All these events impressed themselves powerfully upon me and I tried to understand our own struggle for freedom in relation to them. In this swift changing drama Federation and many of the lesser problems of India seemed to lose importance. Bigger things were afoot and it was time that India also thought in terms of them.

NO DIRECTIONS.

I learnt that an attempt was being made behind the scenes in England to impress upon people that what I said about Federation did not represent the Congress or Gandhi and that it was Gandhi who counted in the end. I wrote to the Working Committee about it, as well as to Gandhi. Gandhi sent me a cable in reply expressing his agreement with what I had said, though his language might have been different. He wrote an article in the "Herald" about that time to the same effect.

The international crisis and the possibility of war also raised vital problems for us and I wanted di-

rections from my colleagues at home. I got no directions from the President and little from the others in this matter. I felt from this and various other indications that the President did not wholly approve of the international policy I was advocating.

In view of the crisis and the rapid developments in Europe most of us I suppose, were forced to think out afresh what their political faith should be. Perhaps this sense of crisis and tension was not so obvious in India and events did not compel us to examine our premises afresh.

BULWARK AGAINST FASCISM. Whatever doubts I had about internal happenings in Russia, I was quite clear in my mind about her foreign policy. This had been consistently one of peace and, unlike England and France, of fulfilling international obligations and supporting the cause of democracy abroad. The Soviet Union stood as the one real effective bulwark against Fascism in Europe and Asia. Without the Soviet Union what would be the State of Europe to-day? Fascist reaction would triumph everywhere and democracy and freedom would become dreams of a past age.

In Spain, in Czechoslovakia, and right through the September crisis, the Communist Party seemed to me to take the straight line. Their analysis of the situation almost always turned out to be correct, and even when the nerves of most of the progressive groups were shattered, the Communists as a rule kept their heads and continued to function. They had the capacity to learn from events and to shape their policy accordingly, unlike the British Labour Party which has shown an astounding inability to understand a changing world.

The events in Europe, the growth of Fascism, the Spanish Revolution, and most of all the deliberate encouragement of the Nazi and Fascist Powers by the so-called democratic governments of England and France, impressed upon me the dominant urge of the owning classes is to protect their own vested interests. When nationalism means protection of their interests, then they are nationalist and patriotic; but when these interests are endangered, then nationalism or patriotism has little value for them.

The ruling classes of Britain and France are even prepared to endanger the security of their empires, rather than co-operate for the defence of democracy with Soviet Russia, for such co-operation might release forces which would undermine their privileged position. Democracy means nothing to them, nor freedom, though they talk loudly of them; their main concern is the protection of their vested interests and privileges. That they might lose these anyhow, even by the policy they pursue, is their misfortune.

SOCIALISM.

Liberty and democracy have no meaning without equality, and equality cannot be established so long as the principal instruments of production are privately owned.

I do not see why under socialism there should not be a great deal of freedom for the individual, indeed far greater freedom than the present system gives. He can have freedom of conscience and mind, freedom of enterprise and even the possession of private property on a restricted scale. Above all he has the economic security which only a small number possess to-day.

I think India and the world will have to march in this direction of socialism unless catastrophe brings ruin to the world. That march may vary in different countries and the intermediate steps might not be the same. Nothing is so foolish as to imagine that exactly the same processes take place in different countries with varying backgrounds. India, even if she accepted this goal, would have to find her own way to it, for we have to avoid unnecessary sacrifice and the way of chaos, which may retard our progress for a generation.

DANGER OF VIOLENCE.

But India has not accepted this goal and our immediate objective is political independence. We must remember this and not confuse the issue, for else we have neither socialism nor independence. We have seen that even in Europe the middle classes are powerful enough to suppress to-day any movement aiming at vital social change, and when danger threatens have a tendency to go to Fascism. The middle classes in India are relatively at least as strong, and I would be the extremely folly to estrange them and force them into the opposing ranks. Our national policy must therefore be one which includes a great majority of them on the common basis of political independence and anti-imperialism, and our international policy must be one of anti-fascism.

Marxism or socialism are not policies of violence, though like almost other groups, capitalist or liberal, they envisage the possibility of violence. Can they fit in with the peaceful methods of

KEEP FLAG OF INDIAN SHIPPING FLYING ON SEVEN SEAS

Exile's Message To India On Return

KARACHI, March 8. Moulvi Obaidulla, who returned to Karachi yesterday by the s.s. "El Madina," the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's Haj boat, after twenty-five years' exile from India, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I am very happy to have returned to my Motherland after a very long time. I am happier still that I had the good fortune to return to India by a ship which belongs to a company, purely Indian and entirely managed by Indians. I pray that the Company may make progress from day to day, and along with the rendering of service to the pilgrims, it may succeed in forming a national mercantile marine for India.

"It is my earnest wish that the flag of Indian Shipping may not only be flying on the Red Sea but also on all the seven seas. I am confident that the Scindia Company will succeed in bringing my above desire to fruition."—United Press.

JUDGMENT IN VITHALBHAI'S WILL CASE POSTPONED

BOMBAY, Wednesday. The judgment in Vithalbhai's Will case, which was to have been delivered to-day, has been postponed.

Italian's New Motorboat Speed Record

LAKE MAGGIORE, March 7. The Italian Agostino Morandi established the world's speed record for motorboats in 400 kilometres class, averaging 121.664 kilometres per hour.

The previous record was 116.550 kilometres per hour also held by Morandi.—Reuter.

The Congress, not only as a temporary expedient but in a straight-forward manner? It is not necessary for us to discuss the whole philosophy underlying the doctrine of non-violence or to consider how far it is applicable to remove and extreme cases. For us the problem is that of India and of India of to-day and tomorrow. I am convinced that the way of non-violence is not only the only feasible course for us but is on its merits the best and most effective method. I think that the field of its application will grow as its effectiveness is recognised. But here in India large numbers of people have recognised it and it has become the solid foundation of our movement. It has proved effective enough already but it is quite possible with further experience, to extend its application in a variety of ways. It is easy to belittle it and point to its failures, but it is far easier to point out the innumerable failures of the method of violence. We have seen powerfully armed countries collapse and sink into servitude without a struggle. India, with all her lack of armed might, would never have succumbed in this way.

There are peculiar dangers in India in the use of the violent method. It cannot be used in a disciplined or organised way. It will come in the way of mass organisation and mass action, and it is bound to lead to internal conflicts on a big scale resulting in chaos and the collapse of our movement. I am not optimistic enough to imagine that out of this chaos a tree, united and advanced India will rise up.

No one in India thinks in terms of this type of violence. It is out of the question. But there is a feeling that a violent mentality increases the militancy of the masses and is therefore to be vaguely encouraged among the industrial workers or even the Kisans. This is folly and it confuses the consequences are likely to be disastrous. So long as a government deals gently with it it flourishes, but a determined government can crush it easily and completely demoralise the workers. Strength comes not from occasional exhibitions of individual or group violence but from mass organisation and the capacity for mass action, which, to be effective, must be peaceful action.

In any event the fact remains that the Congress policy is a peaceful one, and if we adhere to it, we must do so fully and in all honesty. Not to do so is to fall between two stools. Any socialist or communist, who pays lip service to non-violence, and acts differently does injury to his ideals and makes people think that his acts do not conform to his professions.

GRIEVANCES OF SEAMEN ON STRIKE

Mr J. P. Lobo, B.A., LL.B Advocate writes:

It is about two months that the seamen are on strike and yet the public knows almost nothing of their demands and grievances. The truth is that the seamen have been driven to the strike by desperation. It is now over 12 years that corruption has been rampant in the system of recruitment; nearly every seaman has to pay not less than Rs. 50 to be recruited.

He cannot, in many cases retain his job for the full period of one year unless a similar charge is paid after six months. The seamen at present do not insist upon anything except the improvement of the system to make it proof against corruption. This however should not mean that there are no other grievances.

Against this corrupt system the one that is proposed by the Union is very simple. The seamen are prepared to agree, as I understand to let the Company send a list of the men whose turns have preference; the Union will check the list and send the men. In case there are others who should have preference the Union will place the documents before the Company. This is the sum and substance of the demands made and it is surprising that they should be resisted so stoutly by the very Company that professes, as I read in the Anglo-Indian Press, to accept the principle of rotation.

MALAVIYA'S TRIBUTE TO LATE J. N. TATA

(From Our Correspondent.) JAMSHEDPUR, (By Mail) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has sent the following telegram to Sir A. R. Dalal, the Managing Director of Tata Iron and Steel Company: "Permit me to offer my cordial felicitation on the happy occasion of the centenary of one of the noblest sons of our Motherland, Jamsheji Nusserwanji Tata, to whose vision and patriotism we owe the great Indian steel industry the rapid growth of which is a matter of deep gratification to every Indian. 'Generations yet unborn will long recall with gratitude his noble contribution to the development of industry in India. Please convey my warmest good wishes for the prosperity of manyfold ventures of Tata and Company in the service of our beloved Motherland.'

Communal Trouble In Cawnpore Revived

CANPORE, Mar. 7. There was recrudescence of communal riots in Cawnpore to-day. One was killed and four were injured. Police fired three rounds as a result of which none is stated to have been injured. Two policemen were injured, one of them seriously by a brickbat in Latouche Road. One was killed at MacRobertganj and two were stabbed in Gwaloli. Several arrests were made and houses were searched in some localities.—A. P.

BAGHDAD.—The King has issued a manifesto to the army, declaring he will not tolerate the army mixing up with politics and warning the people against the intrigues.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)	
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.	
Arr.	Dep.
Madras Mail	6 00 22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15 22 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 30 17 00
Calcutta Mail (Chennai)	9 00 20 00
Madras Express	10 10 15 00
Poona Mail	10 35 17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15 18 30
Nagpur Express	13 50 21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00 11 50
Poona Express	19 24 8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15 7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.	
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.	
Arr.	Dep.
Abmehabad Passenger	5 35 13 50
Delhi Express	6 00 22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45 22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25 21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 21 15
"The Flying Racer" Surat	9 48 15 10
The Flying Racer, Surat	10 38 16 05
Abmehabad Passenger	14 15 22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45 8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33 9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)

8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

LONDON-BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhub and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 3 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3.30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)-LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhub and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7.30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1.30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)-COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trincomalee.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11.30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1.30 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)-SINGAPORE

and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting: Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6.30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA-BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6.30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)-HONGKONG

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6.30 p.m.

HONGKONG-BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY-KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbander.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7.45 a.m.

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6.15 p.m.

BOMBAY-POONA-KOLHAPUR

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday and Saturday at 7.30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Tuesday and Saturday at 12 a.m.

NO MORE CONSTIPATION

But health and Happiness instead

When you feel run down, without energy and irritable, the trouble is usually constipation, which poisons your system. Yet it is easy enough to cleanse your system and it will cost only two annas. Ask your dealer for BEECHAM'S PILLS—the best vegetable laxative in the world.

Two annas is all you need pay for speedy relief

You can get a box of eight pills for two annas. Buy a box to-day, and see how much better you will feel to-morrow.

Beecham's PILLS

YOUR DEALER STOCKS THEM

Made in England.

THE WORLD'S BEST VEGETABLE LAXATIVE.

Brylcreem your hair!



● You'll always have a fine, healthy head of hair if you use Brylcreem regularly. For Brylcreem is a first-class dressing—and a splendid hair-tonic too. Its pure, emulsified mineral oils invigorate the scalp. Get a bottle today! From all chemists and leading dealers everywhere.

BRYLCREEM

THE PERFECT HAIR DRESSING

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

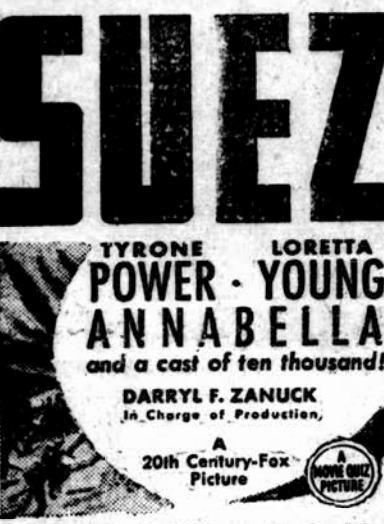
Hindu: Fagan Vaid 4, 1939
Muslim: Mohurum 17, 1398
Sami: Mohur 5, 1398
High tide: 6:14-14
Low tide: 8:12-22-27
Sunrise: 6:45, 54m.
Sunset: 6:45, 46m.
Arrival of Egyptian Delegation by P. and O. steamer "Strathnaver" at 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Cricket Association, special meeting at Islam Gymkhana, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

As the East Gulf mail steamer s.s. "Varna" is now due to sail on 9-3-39 after the arrival of English mail steamer s.s. "Strathnaver" which is expected to arrive in Bombay on 9-3-39 at 1 p.m. the following will be the latest hour of posting of correspondence and parcels at the Bombay G. P. O. for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.
Unregistered correspondence upto 1-30 p.m. on 9-3-39.
Registered correspondence upto 1 p.m. on 9-3-39.
Parcels correspondence upto 11 a.m. on 9-3-39.
The latest hour of posting in the Town Sub Offices will be notified by those offices, and it will be so regulated as to ensure the receipt of the postings in the Bombay G. P. O. in time to be included in the last despatch from that office.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

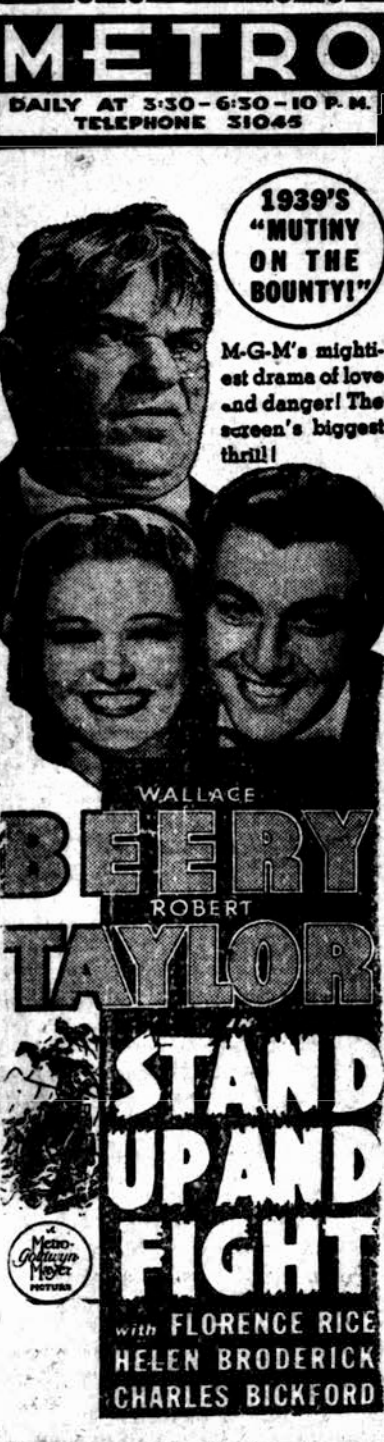
The G. S. K. steamer "Nissan Maru" left Colombo on March 6 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 12.
The Haj Line Pilgrims Ship s.s. "El-Madina" is due to arrive here with about 400 pilgrims from Jeddah on Thursday, the 9th March, 1939 and will be alongside "P. Shed, Prince's Dock" at 11 a.m. for disembarking the pilgrims.



TYRONE POWER • LORETTA YOUNG
ANNABELLA
and a cast of ten thousand!
DARRYL F. ZANUCK
in Charge of Production
20th Century-Fox
Picture
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

THE REGAL

Free List Entirely Suspended



1939'S "MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY!"
M-G-M's mightiest drama of love and danger! The screen's biggest thrill!
WALLACE BEERY • ROBERT TAYLOR
STAND UP AND FIGHT
with FLORENCE RICE
HELEN BRODERICK
CHARLES BICKFORD

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Chu Chin Chow". To-day at 10 p.m. only.
CENTRAL—"It's True" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Girls' School" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Dawn Patrol" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Dhartimata" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Secret Five" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Stand Up and Fight". Daily at 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Bald Caballero". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PARADE—"Ladies Only" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PIAZZA—"Adhikar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Suez" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabhi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY WOMEN TO MOURN GAEKWAD'S DEATH
Under the auspices of several women's organizations in Bombay, a public meeting of women will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, to express their deep-felt sorrow at the death of Sayaji Rao Maharaj Gaekwar for his work towards the uplift of Indian Womanhood in spheres educational, social and legal.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ
A special condolence meeting under the auspices of the above Samaj will be held in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to mourn the sad demise of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL
In all 1902 patients were treated at the Free Dispensary Bhatia Maternity and Nursing Home, Fort, Bombay during the month of February 1939. The average daily attendance was 68.

YOUNG MEN'S BOVI ASSOCIATION
The following have been elected as office-bearers for 1939-40: Messrs. Manjappa Uchil (President); Veerappa Uchil and N. C. Udayawar (Jt. Secretaries); B. Narayana and A. Athappa (Jt. Treasurers); Raghuram J. Keshav A. Narayana Kumble, S. G. Uchil, M. B. Salian, M. B. Udayawar, R. B. Uchil and Dejjappa Udayawar.

DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
The Government of Bombay has re-appointed Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman Taher to be a member of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Bombay, for a period of three years with effect from the 19th February 1939.

ERVAD BODE'S LECTURE
Under the auspices of the Co-ordinating Council of Zarathosthi Religious Bodies, Ervad Framrose A. Bode will deliver a lecture in English on "When in doubt or despair, Gethas as Divine Guide" to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. at the Sir J. J. Mody Memorial Hall, 134-136 Apollo Street, Museum East. At the end there will be questions and answers.

PURNAPRAGNA SEVA SANGHA
Under the joint auspices of Purnapragna Seva Sangha and Vani Vihar Vidyalaya the Punyathithi of Sri Yashwanth Swami will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. in Vani Vihar Vidyalaya Choksy Bhuvan, Bhimani Street, Matunga.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION
Under the auspices of the above Association, Prof. S. K. Muranjan, will deliver a public lecture on "Exchange Equalisation Account" to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at the premises of the Association, Wadia Building (4th floor), Dalal Street.

BOMBAY SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL
The annual general meeting of the Bombay Social Hygiene Council will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee Room (1st floor) Civil Secretariat, Fort. Sir Gilbert Wiles will preside.

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN FRESCOES
The Exhibition of Indian Frescoes at the University Convocation Hall will remain open to-day (Thursday) from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. in order to give an opportunity to all art loving people to see the reproductions of the Frescoes for the last time.

3 ARTS CIRCLE
(From A Correspondent)
A brilliant "At Home" was given by Mr. Adil K. Sett on March 5 to bid farewell to Atiya Begum. In his introductory remarks he paid warm tributes to Atiya Begum and Mr. Fyze Rahamin for bringing the culture, arts and music of India home to the Western world, and through the 3 Arts Circle forming intellectual co-operation and now they are on their way to America where Mr. Rahamin will hold his exhibition of his recent paintings and his dramas will be staged and filmed. This is an International honour and a very special one for India. Atiya Begum's composition of music will be orchestrated and her work on music will be published in U. S. A. He wished on behalf of all, and India, success to this great enterprise.

CHANGES IN HEAD POLICE OFFICE

There will be shortly some changes in the Head Police Office in consequence of Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police, going on leave for six months. Mr. N. P. A. Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Police, will act as Commissioner of Police. Rao Bahadur N. V. Trivedi, District Superintendent of Police, Kalra, will be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith, joined Indian Police Force in 1912. In 1933 he officiated as Deputy Director of Intelligence Bureau, Government of India. In 1936 he was appointed Central Intelligence Officer, Bombay Province and subsequently as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Rao Bahadur Trivedi joined police service in 1909 and was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Police in 1914. From 1923 to 1929 he was attached to the Intelligence Bureau of Government of India and was made Superintendent of Police in 1929.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala, Chairman, Standing Committee, on Wednesday, while accepting the resignation of Mr. W. R. G. Smith, wished him "bon voyage" and put on record the valuable services he rendered to the Standing Committee.

Motor Driver's Sentence Confirmed

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, March 8.
An interesting criminal appeal was decided to-day by the Sessions Judge, Thana, Mr. M. A. Bhawe, who upheld the conviction and sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 passed by the First Class Magistrate, Murbad against Peter Jacob Perreira, aged 22, a bus driver from Poona, on a charge of rash and negligent driving. The Sessions Judge, however, set aside the conviction under Section 279 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 16 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, for failure to report the accident to the Police immediately.

NATIONAL GUARD VOLUNTEERS
The Secretary, Bombay National Guards, writes:—
The Bombay National Guards are hereby informed to be present at 12 noon at the Mole Station (Ballard Pier) and at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria Station to-day in uniform at the reception and send-off functions, respectively, to be arranged by the B. P. C. C. in honour of the Waifist delegation which is arriving in Bombay "en route" to Tripuri by the s.s. "Strathnaver".

DEBATE IN CAMA INSTITUTE
Under the auspices of the Social Workers' Society, a debate will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at B. P. Adult Education Association Hall, Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo Street, Fort, on the following proposition:—
"This meeting is of opinion that Woman is not equal to Man". Mr. G. P. Thaver, B.A., will move the proposition and Miss M. E. Goes will oppose it.

REFRESHER COURSE IN OBSTETRIC AND GYNAECOLOGY
Jt. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Obstetric and Gynaecological Society, Empire Automobile Building, Queen's Road, Bombay 4, writes:—
The Bombay Obstetric and Gynaecological Society will conduct its Hind Refresher Course in Obstetric and Gynaecology during the Easter holidays from the 5th April 1939 to 11th April 1939 both days inclusive for the benefit of the Registered Medical Practitioners of Bombay Presidency.

The course will consist of lectures, bed side clinics, demonstrations in operations, Physics-Chemical Therapy, diagnosis methods and tests in Obstetric and Gynaecology antenatal care and infant welfare. Detailed programme will be sent to those practitioners who register their names for the Course.

EAST AFRICA COTTON MERCHANTS' PROTEST

The following is a copy of the telegram sent by the President, East African Cotton Merchants' Association, Bombay, to the Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, and to the Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, New Delhi:—
"East African Cotton Merchants' Association strongly protest against the doubling of the Import Duty on Raw Cotton. The Duty will handicap the Indian Textile Industry without conferring any advantage on Indian Cotton as imported cotton all of long staple which does not compete with Indian Cotton. In any case the Association urges for exemption of East African cotton on the ground that East African Cotton Industry is predominantly in the hands of Indians in Uganda and Tanganyika. East African cotton also deserves special treatment as it does not compete with any variety of Indian cotton. Only outcome of this increase in Duty will be diversion of such cotton to foreign competing industries particularly Shanghai and Japan which take increasing quantities of Uganda Cotton resulting in increased imports of foreign cloth and yarns into India."

Government House News

The Governor of Bombay attended a meeting and dinner of Lodge Imperial Brotherhood at the Freemasons Lodge, Ravalli Street.
Lady Lumley attended the Valentine Ball of St. George's Hospital Nursing Association at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Waifdists Arrive To-day

B. P. C. C. Reception At Ballard Pier To Guests From Egypt

The Waifdist delegation presided by Mahmoud Bassoumi, Leader of the Opposition Party in the present Egyptian Senate and Ex-Chairman of the Senate and two members, Mahmoud Abul-Fatch, owner of the Waifist newspaper 'Al-Misri', and Mr. Ahmed, Editor of the 'Al-Wafd Al-Misri' is arriving in Bombay "en route" to Tripuri to-day (Thursday). According to the latest advice, the steamer s.s. "Strathnaver" by which the delegation is travelling is expected along side Ballard Pier about 1 p.m. (S.T.) to-day. On behalf of the Congress, a public reception will be accorded to the delegation on landing at the Mole Station. The President and members of the delegation will at first be received and garlanded on behalf of the B. P. C. C. followed by other Congress organisations in the City and public bodies and the Waifist Association desiring to participate in the reception.

Volunteers of the Bombay Seva Dal and other various Volunteer Corps in the City will give a guard of Honour to the delegation to the accompaniment of the band music.

The distinguished Congress guests will then drive to St. Ehsanlal J. Desai's residence at Warden Road, where arrangements have been made by the Congress for their stay, till they depart for Tripuri the same night by the Jubbulpore Mail leaving V. T. at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.)

All volunteers are requested to be present in uniform at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) sharp at the Mole Station and at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria Terminus.

HOW JAPAN HELPS HER INDUSTRIES

Progress In Spite Of Nature's Obstacles

A public lecture on "The Importance of Geographical Factors in the Industrial Development of Japan", was delivered by Prof. N. S. Pardasani at the Secondary Training College on Wednesday evening, Mr. S. R. Tawde presiding.

The lecturer said that for Japan, there were very few geographical factors favourable to its industrial development. Japan's bracing, temperate climate made possible sustained labour and its long, indented coast line gave it excellent harbours and fishing facilities.

But geographical handicaps outnumbered the above advantageous factors. Volcanoes and earthquakes constantly threatened Japan's life with destruction; the mountainous nature of the country the swift and rapid falls made communication very difficult; and the absence of important raw materials and minerals offered another difficulty.

TWO GREAT FACTORS

Yet, the speaker continued, Japan's industrial progress excited the admiration of all. It showed, therefore, that geographical factors were not so important for the industrial development of a country. Though importing cotton, wool, iron and coal from outside countries, Japan developed her textile and heavy industries to a high level.

The Professors held that the two decisive factors for such phenomenal development were the character of the people and the active State assistance. The State in Japan helped the industry by granting subsidies and protection, by providing technical education and financial and banking facilities.

KOHINOOR MILLS

The annual general meeting of the Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., was held at Killick Building on Wednesday evening.

The Director's Report for the past year, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account were read and adopted by the house. The Chairman of the Mills Co., Mr. F. F. Stileman during the course of his speech said that the wage increase recommended by the Interim Report of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee was accepted by the Millowners under protest, and as a permanent measure, it was economically unsound. He criticised the Budget proposals from the Millowners' viewpoint.

Mr. Shapurji B. Congresswalla has sent the following telegram to Gandhiji:—
By Grace of God you have succeeded. I pray God to help you in rapidly overcoming weakness.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Reading of the opening of a new hospital at Kuria, one feels that in the Suburbs, civic consciousness is daily growing more alive and in matters affecting the general well-being. Unofficial aid is more readily forthcoming for the furtherance of public causes.

The need for hospitals in the suburbs has been a continual cry and in the past few years several appeals have met with adequate, even generous response.

Bandra now has quite a good hospital with more bed accommodation this year. Santa Cruz has a public dispensary conducted by the Residents' Association. Ville Parle and Andheri have an up to date hospital which is now fully equipped through the generous donations of a donor.

Thana has a Government dispensary. Several other places in the Dharavi Island have public no provision for medical aid. Dispensaries and those that have understand are under the consideration of Government and their need will be supplied if public contribution is offered, by the end of this year.

However our hospitals, what with the increasing demands, can do very little as the need is continually felt for more financial aid. Most of them are hardly able to make ends meet, this is a very pitiable situation as it must be borne in mind that economy



The late Mr. E. S. Patanwala, the well-known manufacturer of perfumes and other toilet articles, who passed away in Bombay on Friday last.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES' CONTRACTS

Mr. Subedar's Question In Assembly

Mr. Manu Subedar asked the following questions in the Indian Legislative Assembly:—

(a) Will the Hon. the Communications Member please state on which dates the contracts of the telephone companies in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras expire respectively?

(b) Have Government received any representation from these companies for a renewal?

(c) Have Government received any representation, from public bodies or the Municipal Corporations of these cities, on the subject of any such renewal?

(d) Have Government considered the proposal to take over these telephones when the contracts expire, and to merge the administration with that of Government Telephones?

(e) What was the annual gross profit of each of these companies during the last twelve months for which accounts are available.

(f) What was the gross profit of the operation of Government Telephones during the last twelve months for which accounts are available?

In reply to the above questions Mr. Thomas Stewart said:—

(a) The licenses of the telephone companies referred to expire in 1933, but Government have the option to terminate them by giving a year's notice either in 1943 or in 1953.

(b) No.

(c) Communications have been received from some Chambers of Commerce but none from the Municipal Corporations of the cities concerned.

(d) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

(e) It is not clear what the honourable member means exactly by the term "gross profit." I lay on the table a statement showing the figures arrived at after deducting from gross receipts, working expenses, provision for depreciation and payment of royalties, rates and taxes.

(f) On a comparable basis the figure for the Government telephone system after deducting from gross receipts the working expenses, royalties from compa-

BLOOD PRESSURE LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE

After Taking Kruschen

ALL HIS OLD TROUBLES DISAPPEAR

High blood pressure is a condition which must be corrected—not some time, but now. Headaches and giddiness are only minor consequences—Nature's warning of something more serious to come. Read this interesting record of a blood pressure case, written by the patient himself:—

"I suffered from high blood pressure for years. I have taken all kinds of so-called cures, with only temporary relief. Kruschen Salts relieved me after two doses. I felt lighter, brighter, and could think clearly, and providing I take half-a-teaspoonful of Kruschen every morning, I do not experience any of my old troubles, i.e. headaches, nervousness, lassitude, pressure on head and neck, and heart trouble (due to blood pressure). I had my blood pressure taken at night after taking Kruschen, and it was lower than it has ever been before. The doctor was very much impressed."—F. T.

When your bodily organs become sluggish, they fail to eliminate waste matter regularly from your system. As a result, impurities accumulate and seep into your blood-stream. These impurities restrict the free flow of the blood, and thereby add to the pressure on the arteries. Kruschen is a combination of mineral salts which stimulate your liver, kidneys and digestive tract to healthy, regular activity. They ensure internal cleanliness and keep the blood-stream pure. New and refreshed blood is sent coursing to every fibre of your being. Kruschen Salts is obtainable of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

EAST INDIAN MEETING

The Managing Committee of the Bombay East Indian Association met on Saturday last when several important questions were discussed. Mr. Jos. Alex. Dias, Solicitor, was in the chair.

At the very outset the Committee accepted the resignation of Mr. J. F. Pereira, their President, who tendered his resignation owing to ill-health.

The next important question was the collection of subscription in arrears. The Committee decided that all members who were in arrears for 1937-1938, should be given a month's notice to pay the same and failing, their names were to be struck off the rolls.

A rumour is afloat to the effect that the next President of the Association will be Dr. P. A. Dias, Mayor of Bandra.

BRITAIN'S BRAINS ARE ALL BUSY

Re: TRIPURI

INDIA'S Ears ARE ALL ANXIOUS ABOUT



MAHATMAJI'S Recovery

BOMBAY'S Hearts ARE ALL CENTRED ON

"MOTHER INDIA" OPERA HOUSE

Hindi "Bramhachari" MAJESTIC

"Bramhachari" Marathi KOHINOOR

which are admittedly BOMBAY'S 2 MOST POPULAR PICTURES of course

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TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 10 P. M. ONLY!

GEORGE ROBEY

ANNA M. Y. WONG

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

A Gorgeous Tale from the "ARABIAN NIGHTS!"

HERE'S HAPPY MOTHER

... WHO WAS NOT KEPT AWAKE LAST NIGHT BY HER CHILD'S COUGH



A cough always strikes harder at night. It deprives mother and child of precious sleep... makes both feel miserable.

You can protect your family against the dangers and complications of hacking cough, with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Chamberlain's gives quick relief to inflamed areas, breaks up congestion and clears air passages, permitting you to breathe more freely. Chamberlain's is free from harmful drugs... it's pleasant to take... suitable for all the family. Buy Chamberlain's today... so stop that cough tonight.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1939

ESSENTIALS OF UNITY

While efforts at unity in the Congress continue to be made, they have not so far yielded any definite and tangible results. It seems to be agreed generally that two essential conditions for true unity are that the President should unconditionally withdraw the insinuations he made against the Gandhian leaders in general and that the present policy and leadership of Gandhiji should be continued intact. But the President has not yet withdrawn his charges. Probably he is prepared to do so if there is to be an agreement on the question of policy. But this question is a comparatively hard one and will be appreciably simplified if Mr. Bose withdraws the charges without any reference to the question of policy. That will also be more graceful and fairer to the leaders concerned.

Accept Gandhiji's Leadership

So far as the future Congress policy is concerned, the efforts at clarification and unity now centre round a resolution sponsored by a majority of the members of the A. I. C. C., which is also the Subjects Committee. This resolution insists on "firm adherence to the fundamental policies and programmes" which have governed the Congress activities during the past years under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, and adds that "there should be no breach in those policies and they should continue to govern the Congress programme in the future." The resolution states further: "The Committee deploras that any aspersion should have been cast against any of the members of the old Working Committee. In view of the critical situation that might develop during the coming year and in view of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi can lead the Congress and the country through such crisis, the Committee regards that it is imperative that the Executive of the Congress should command his implicit confidence. The Committee, therefore, requests the President to nominate the Working Committee for the ensuing year in accordance with the wishes of Gandhiji." This resolution is on the lines of the one given notice of by, among others, the Bombay Premier, but is clearer and more comprehensive. It is no wonder, therefore, that it has already been subscribed to by 175 out of the 310 members of the A. I. C. C. and is sure to be acceptable to many more. There is also no doubt of its being acceptable to a vast majority of the delegates.

Hopeful Outlook

The question will be asked if the President and the Leftists in general will approve of the resolution. The opposition to its consideration at the A. I. C. C. meeting and its being ruled out of order by the President, there may raise fears on this score. But the opposition was, for the most part, on the technical ground that the right place for the resolution was the Subjects Committee, and here it has already been allowed and is being considered. What is most significant is that the President hoped that, with some modifications, the resolution might be acceptable to all and he adjourned further consideration of the resolution so as to give enough time for informal talks to this end. We fervently hope the talks will lead to an agreed formula. The unity talks have also centred round the composition of the future Working Committee. It is obvious that, if the Committee represents only one party, it will lose its representative character and will not gain in homogeneity and will not, symbolise, perfect unity. But the composition of the Committee will be determined most by the nature of the policy and programme adopted by the Congress. As it seems certain that Gandhian policy and programme will continue to be adopted by an overwhelming majority, it must follow that the Committee will consist for the most part of those who have faith in such policy almost as a creed and a few others who sincerely accept the policy if only for the time being. However, the immediate question is one about policy and we have no doubt what will be the decisions of the Subjects Committee and the plenary session in this behalf.

Welcome Declarations

Two pronouncements have just been made in America, the importance of which will strike the whole world. The United States has for sometime been tending steadily, but slowly and cautiously, away from its old policy of isolation and towards active co-operation with democracies in the Old World. Mr. Stimson, a former and famous Secretary of State, pleads for naval action by the United States in the event of aggression by Fascist Powers on Britain or France. It is in fact a plea for full democratic alliance against International Fascism. Mr. Stimson's arguments are unassailable. He says: "Should any one of these (U. S. A., Britain and France) attempt to remain isolated, the result bids fair to be an ultimate disaster to them all. On the other hand, the con-

viction on the part of Fascist Powers that such common action was contemplated would be most potent to prevent an attack altogether. These are precisely the arguments that lovers of peace and democracy all the world over have been urging for a long time. It is, therefore, gratifying to find important American opinion crystallizing in favour of a joint front. Even more significant is the statement of Mr. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, who hints at the possibility of "assistance in one form or another of those nations which like ourselves desire to keep the peace." We hope it is the Roosevelt Administration that has finally spoken through Mr. Berle. And let us earnestly hope the American lead at least will inspire. Mr. Chamberlain into realising his own duty.

Kenya Highlands In Assembly

The adjournment motion tabled by Mr. Abdul Qayyum in the Central Legislative Assembly to protest against the Government of India's inability to secure the annulment of the existing practice regarding the Kenya Highlands was passed without a division. That reveals the unanimity and the keenness of public feeling in this country over the unabashed racial discrimination which is being practised against our nationals in Africa. And further it also exposes the utter helplessness of the Government of India to protect the interests of Indians abroad. The defence

made by the Government's spokesmen in the Assembly was really no defence at all. It was only a confession of their impotence. The fact is that the protests of India hardly count in the present scheme of things. She is theoretically "a free and equal" member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. But actually her position is no better than that of a helot in a white Empire. Not until India attains independence can her voice be heard and respected in the world and this fact was virtually admitted by the occupants of the Treasury Benches themselves during the discussion in the Assembly.

My First Congress

By
D. F. Karaka

TRIPURI, March, 8.

As I took my seat on the straw matting with hundreds of Pressmen I was conscious of a big assignment to cover my first Congress. Some six miles from Jubulpore is erected a temporary city. It calls itself Congressnagar. Not long ago it was only a little village of Tripuri but for this brief hour, during which the nation's leaders will tread its ground, it has been elevated to the status of a city. It has its own Post Office, Bank, Bookstalls, Shops, Khadi Bhandar, Water and Light-supplying apparatus, car parks and a whole avenue of huts varying in locality and in importance even in venue according to the people it houses. This conversion from a village to a city is to last only for two weeks. When the Congress is over it will revert to its obscurity with only some peasants walking to or from their daily work to stir its dust. Yet this week will be recorded in the annals of our history and in the hearts of man.

Triumph was the note on which this 52nd Congress began. The delegates who had gathered in the Pandit, were a little hesitant of forecasting the success. The gloom of Rajkot had spread over all of them. But before one word of business was conducted, there came Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the microphone to announce that the fact was broken and that Rajkot was another triumph for Gandhiji. There was almost deafening applause and as I sat and watched this new enthusiasm something electric passed through me, indicating how others, too, must have felt at this great news on the eve of a great session. The forces of violence had accumulated once more to the onslaught of truth and non-violence. Rajkot news was a good omen. It shows that Congress will not split after all. The mood of the leaders is in favour of compromise. The gulf between the Right and the Left, which was expected to increase after the election of Mr. Subhas Bose, is to be bridged. It is obvious that whatever may have happened in the recent past it is not to break but to build that delegates have come to Tripuri. The moral of the Mahatma is still with them, if not the man.

The road to Tripuri from Jubulpore is most unreal in setting. Black rounded rocks along a narrow winding road remind you of the entrance to a pre-historic cave. The only ugly touch of realism is chalked advertisements, one of which reads persistently for some two miles "Castophene for constipation". What a thing to go to Tripuri for! The Pandit at the moment is the centre of attraction. It is, for all intents and purposes, the Parliament of the Nation. On a raised dais well padded with cushions sit the High Command. As each mounts the rostrum there is cheering varying with individual popularity. I see a pretty scene when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu embraces an old Marathi lady on dais. It is Mother India in all her resplendent glory. One merely watches this galaxy of leaders who have gathered together in the service of the motherland. Only one figure stands out in a class by himself. For sheer personality he eclipses all others and for me he is the most awe-inspiring sight ever seen. It is Abdul Gaffar Khan, the uncrowned King of the Frontier. Not Mahatma, not Nehru, not the Sardar, he cuts a figure in his manly presence. He brings back to memory all great men of action, the Wellingtons, the Joffres, the Foches. He is a soldier to the looks tips of his fingers. The way he stands with hands on hips, he a conqueror striding like a Colossus from some vantage point and viewing the hordes of men, of which he is the undisputed leader. When India gets freedom he will be the Commander-in-Chief of the Mahatma's forces. He stands out in this Indian Parliament even as Lloyd George does in the House of Commons. It is a sight touching in its majesty.

THE CONGRESS CRISIS

A Plan Of United Front

(By S. D. Javadekar)

II

Now there is another constitutional issue looming ahead. Supposing the Right Wing leaders succeed at Tripuri in getting their policy and leadership endorsed in entirety by the delegates and defeat the Left wing resolutions, what is going to be the position of the President and who is going to form next year's Working Committee? If the President identifies himself with the policy of the Left wing then he will have to resign. But if he does not identify himself with any of the policies before the Congress, then he may not resign but ask the Right Wing leader to form his own Working Committee and to carry on the country's work. Can the Right wing's leaders, then, refuse to shoulder the responsibility in spite of the fact that they command the majority? That would be constitutional obstruction and will be sanctioned or allowed by the Mahatma? Can the Right wing leaders move a vote of no confidence in the President on the plea that he does not wish to remain a constitutional head but to favour a policy defeated and rejected by the Congress? Will this deadlock, then, be solved by an assurance from the President and what would be the conditions of the assurance required by the Right wing leaders before they stop their obstruction? Will it again raise the question of charges made by the President against the members of the Working Committee? These are the constitutional issues which may be made difficult or easy of solution according as the two wings are in a mood to compromise or not. If the questions are sought to be solved in an atmosphere of two parties trying to satisfy their egotisms, they will be endlessly complicated.

A Solution

But if wider outlooks and higher motives prevail then there is an easy solution of these constitutional issues. It is this. The President should be a nominal head of the Congress as a whole and the work of framing national policy and of executing it, should be shouldered completely by the leader who leads the majority party. Even under such arrangements a majority leader may be free to form coalitions, either to secure a stable majority or to get the help of the minority in deliberation.

decision and execution. The real mind of the nation, which is properly represented by the Mahatma and the Pandit, believes in coalition and united front within the Congress and no leader who tries to form a one-wing Working Committee can be said to carry out the real and higher will of the nation. He may succeed for a time, the party egotism may be satisfied for a time, but ultimately the organisation would be weakened by internal conflict and would not succeed in prosecuting the struggle against the external opponent. Therefore, none of the wings should try to humiliate the other and none should make a fetish of its personal self-respect. That way lies the real danger to the national organisation. How easy would have been the united front between the two wings if they were led directly by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru? But such leaders are rare indeed.

Patel-Nehru Coalition

Under the present conditions the best solution seems to be that both Sardar Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal should form a coalition Working Committee solely responsible to the A.I.C.C. and Babu Subhas should be recognised as the constitutional head of the organisation during the next year. But the Right wing seems to force the issue and get it decided against any coalition within the two wings. This does not seem to be the wisest course nor does it represent the real will of the nation. The nation believes in the united front of the two wings and the closest association between the Mahatma and the Pandit, the two great leaders of the time and would not acquiesce without regret in the exclusion of the Pandit from the Working Committee, however, large the majority commanded by the Right Wing. The Right Wing may represent the cautious wisdom and sagacity of the nation, but it does not wholly represent the aspirations and ideals of the youth of the nation. The Mahatma may be forced to part company with one whom he has always accepted to be the coming leader after him, but he will do so with a wrench. This, too, will be the negation of the healing tradition he wanted the nation to pursue for a long time to come. Hence the above solution.

tion of the tangle appears to be most satisfactory under the conditions without any constitutional difficulty, provided there is the spirit of forgive and forget.

Achievements Of Non-violence

Pandit Nehru has clearly enunciated his principles and policy in his recent statement. He is a convinced socialist, a democrat and at the same time he wholeheartedly supports the non-violent technique of direct action, so successfully developed by Mahatma Gandhi and under which the nation has made so much progress. Panditji has seen with his own eyes the series of failures sustained by the Communist party in Europe and the mistakes in their strategies and tactics. He also has seen the Stalinist degeneration of the proletariat dictatorship. He has the prudence and foresight to realise that the whole world is passing through and is overwhelmed by a mighty wave of reaction and militarism. Everywhere the progressive forces are in hasty retreat. This is surely not the time to give up the only path of progress open to us and throw aside the only weapon which has helped us so long. No doubt this is an untried method and a new experiment but why should those who are out for a revolution fight shy of untried methods and new experiments, especially at a time when they seem to succeed and the so-called time-sanctified methods seem to fall all around us? During the last 20 years popular movements in no other country than India, can boast of greater achievements than what we have secured. Fascism and Imperialism have everywhere scored victories over democratic nationalistic or socialist upheavals. That is why Panditji believes in giving wholehearted support to the non-violent technique of Mahatma Gandhi and that is why he believes in his ultimate leadership. This is no blind faith or irrational hero-worship. It is a conviction based on experience and reason. It does not affect his faith in the ideal of socialism but it does affect his practical politics and the choice of his colleagues. The Congress Socialist party also is generally of the same mind but is committed to support the President.

(Continued on page 10, col. 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

OFFER TO FRANCO

The leaders of the new Defence Council which has been formed in Madrid have explained what they are fighting for now and what kind of peace they want. "We want," says General Miaja, "peace, but a worthy peace—in the way the war was fought;" while Colonel Casado declares that Republicans are fighting to obtain a peace assuring the independence of Spain "to prevent our country being drowned in a sea of blood, hate and persecution and to make for future generations a Spain free of foreign domination, violence and terror." It is an offer of surrender, but a surrender based on "conciliation, independence and liberty." And with this offer Colonel Casado is reported to have proceeded to Burgos. But it is wrong to believe that the basis of the offer is Franco's and quite wrong to expect him to accept anything but unconditional surrender. Why should he do otherwise when Britain and France have so officiously made his ruthless Fascist way easy?

MERE NAIVETE?

A cable from Tientsin says: "British and French Consular authorities have asked the Japanese authorities the reason for their erection of live wire entanglements around Foreign Concessions, converting them into virtual concentration camps. They have also inquired the reason for building main thoroughfares the Japanese-controlled area, guard houses and permanent brick structures, suggesting barracks." Moreover the exits are heavily guarded by Japanese sentries and "Chinese" police and machine-guns are to be mounted facing the concessions. The amusing thing about it is that the British and French should ask the Japanese the reason for all this.

Must they be pitied for their naivete or for something worse?

SELF-STULTIFICATION

By passing the Indian Naval Discipline Bill, rejected by the Central Legislative Assembly, the Council of State has only exposed its own unrepresentative character, most of the elected members having voted against the measure. The certification of the Bill by the Governor-General was an affront to the Assembly, which rightly threw it out even in the certified form. But the Council of State is too much dominated by officials and other nominated members to judge any measure on its own merits or to appreciate the points of national self-respect. If the Bill becomes law, Government will have to reckon with stout opposition from the public at every stage of enforcing it.

SAPRU'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS

In his striking Convocation address at the Osmania University, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru covered a wide ground and touched many topics. He paid a well-deserved tribute to "the successful experiment made by the Osmania University in introducing Urdu as the medium of instruction." If he attached importance to Urdu as an essential Indian language, Sir Tej Bahadur said, it was because he felt that in the past it had served as a powerful bond of cultural connection and association between Hindus and Muslims and because that office it could still perform and was performing in many parts of the country. There will, of course, be unanimity of opinion regarding Sir Tej Bahadur's main thesis that the universities must uphold the idea of democratic freedom. They must also seek to clarify the ideals of the students in their charge, "to remove those clouds of doubt and suspicion from their minds, which prevent them from realising that

life does not consist of a series of theories but of the capacity to reform, reconstruct and to readjust". There will also be general agreement regarding the necessity of inculcating the lessons of discipline among our young men, though one feels that he could have well spared himself the uncharitable reference "to men who ought to know better who have placed before them false ideals". The country and in fact the whole world is passing through a state of flux and the youths everywhere cannot but react to their surroundings. The Indian youths will themselves indignantly repudiate the charge of being "extinct" by political leaders. We live in abnormal times and much as one would prefer that our young men should wholeheartedly devote themselves to their studies they are bound to respond spontaneously when the call to action for the liberation of their country goes forth.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Don't be a miser; coffins have no pockets.

Life after all is but a big bundle of little things.

A fly is not very tall, yet it stands over six feet without shoes or stockings.

Deliberation is a mighty good thing in its way but it has broken mighty few records.

It is said that truth lies at the bottom of a well. Perhaps that

WITHOUT COMMENT

"I do not know whether Mr. Eenn has read the remarkable and inspiring speech made at the time of the European crisis by the Premier of the Punjab. But for the overwhelming news of the events at that time that speech would probably have attracted much wider notice. The Premier of the Punjab gave the most complete assurance of support from the Punjab."

—Colonel Muirhead in the House of Commons.

Sir Jagdish Prasad assured the Central Assembly that "The Government of India were in complete sympathy with the appointment and resentment expressed by the Opposition benches" over the Kenya Order-in-Council.

But in complete oneness with the action of the British Government.

Since declared Mr. Abdul Qayyum the Frontier M.L.A., "Britons considered Indians to be unfit to occupy land in the highlands no Indian should consider it proper to sit with the countrymen of those Britons in the Executive Council here."

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Sir Jagdish Prasad, Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir Md. Zafarullah, all knights of the British Empire, very naturally decided to treat with silence such a silly suggestion.

"Mr. Gandhi Breaks His Fast"

—Anglo India. And the Paramount Power its past? At least let us hope so for the time being.

Gandhiji appeals to the Princes to "read the lesson of the fast, to respond to the time-spirit and to part with real and substantial powers in favour of the people, if India is to be saved from a terrible blood feud."

This, we fear, is a grave provocation for His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner who will be quite justified in starting—along with the Jam Sahib this time—on a special train tour of India to mobilise a kiss-and-kick reply to the Mahatma's challenge.

What, asks the Junior Colleague, of Darbar Shri Virawala, the hub of Rajkot, as Rajkot is the hub of Kathiawar?

One suggestion is that he should go and prepare the ground in another of the Kathiawar States.

JOIN THE CONGRESS

Jamia's Call To Moslems

—Headlines. A fatwa is confidently expected from Muslim India's super-Aillama placing the Ulema outside the pale.

A Communique issued by the Egyptian Government states that Osman Pasha proceeded to Beirut only for rest and did not see the Mufti.

Someone must sure be disappointed and discomfited at this unfortunate, unwise promptness of the Egyptian Government.

"The Egyptian Cabinet has approved of a credit of £160,000 (Egyptian) for the construction of a military and commercial road between Egypt and Palestine."—Reuters.

With the grateful approval of Great Britain?

Mr. R. A. Butler emphatically asserted in the Commons that "no proposals relating to former German colonies or the limitations of armaments had been discussed" between German officials and the British diplomat, Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin.

Was there then too complete an understanding to need any discussion?

"Well, how have you been treated?" Herr Bloom asked his friend, who had just been released from a concentration camp.

"Oh, I can't complain. We had very good food, four meals a day, music on Sunday played by the S. S. Guard, clean lodgings, good treatment...."

"But, Fritz," said Herr Bloom, "I spoke to Ernst, who was in the same concentration camp, and he said he had a terrible time."

"Yes, but he is in again."

is why the lawyer pumps the witness.

It is always a severe strain on the angelic qualities of a woman when she has to use her wings to dust the furniture.

The Spanish Scene

Is It The End Of Republican Govt?

Paris Papers Believe Negotiations For Armistice To Be Progressing "Satisfactorily"

MADRID, March 8. It is officially announced that the Army chiefs who followed the Communist lead and rebelled against the National Defence Council have surrendered. A communiqué states that Army chiefs, both inside and outside Madrid, were involved. The Council has instructed the troops in revolt to return by mid-day to the posts they abandoned. CARTHAGENA REVOLTS QUELLED. It is officially announced that revolt in Cartagena and neighbourhood has been totally quelled. The National Defence Council forces are in full command but it has not been made clear whether the rebellion in the one which occurred on Sunday or a later fresh rising.

COMMUNISTS BOMBED? A statement was broadcast to-night that Republican war planes in Madrid bombed a group of soldiers led by Communists "who were led to believe that Air Force was in their control, whereas all planes, except four which helped La Passionaria and three other leaders to escape abroad, remained loyal to the Defence Council."—Reuter.

MIAJA'S APPEAL FOR ORDER

General Miaja appealing for order during a short-lived Communist revolt to-day declared: "We do not want to shed more useless blood and all I—wished you to—desire is to give you peace if common sense returns to us all. I assure you it will all end soon. The revolt centered round the working class quarter and the site of the old hippodrome building. Some gunfire rifle shots were heard in the morning, but by afternoon all was quiet."—Reuter.

Miaja Takes Up Premiership: Negrin & Delvayo For Paris

MADRID, March 7. A NEW CABINET WITH GEN. MIAJA AS PREMIER HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.—REUTER.

Secret Plan To Produce Ex-Premier Before Military Court Alleged

TOULONS, March 8. Dr. Negrin escaped with only a few hours to spare according to an airline passenger from republican Spain. He stated that the defence junta wished to bring Dr. Negrin and his sympathisers before the Military Court, but in the confusion immediately following General Casado's coup d'Etat, the pilots of the planes carried Dr. Negrin and some of his colleagues to France ignorant of the order to prevent "at all costs" their flight. The confusion was due to the fact that the plans were kept so secret that only high officials knew what was happening. Altogether two planes were allowed to take off yesterday and two to-day but the fifth was detained at Albacete. The passengers were arrested.—Reuter.

Spanish Republican Attack On Dutch Vessel

LONDON, March 8. Six bombers regarded as belonging to Spanish Republican forces attacked "Aurora", a Dutch vessel according to a wireless message from the Captain to the owners. Some damage was caused by bomb splinters but there were no casualties. An earlier message said: The British destroyer "Ivanhoe" was ordered to investigate but before it reached the spot, it was found that the Nationalist warship "Jupiter" had taken control of "Aurora". It was later learned that the "Aurora" was allowed to continue its voyage to Genoa.—Reuter.

Paris Papers Plead For Clemency

PARIS, March 8. All Paris newspapers see in the latest development in Spain the end of the civil war. Most of them are pleased but appeal to Gen. Franco to show clemency. A WORD TO FRANCO. "Petit Parisien" writes: "It is not thought that the victorious authorities of Burgos could refuse a fraternal and chivalrous clemency to the valiant defenders of Madrid. It would be easy for Gen. Franco to take the remains of Republican Spain by arms. We say to him: You have won sufficient laurels. Do not abuse your victory." The paper believes that negotiations for an armistice are progressing satisfactorily and claims to have confirmation of the report that Gen. Casado took the initiative in opening the negotiations. PLEA FOR TIME. The paper says that the Madrid Junta demands an honourable peace and a delay of twenty days to allow those who cannot expect clemency to leave Spain.—Reuter.

LA PASSIONARIA FOR MARSEILLES

ORAN, March 8. Senora Dolores Ibaruri (La Passionaria) the famous woman Communist deputy of the Spanish Cortes, who arrived here yesterday by air has, left for Marseilles on board a French liner conveying 140 militiamen from Spain who also sought refuge here will be placed in concentration camps in France.—Reuter.

No "War Within War"

MADRID, March 8. Communist troops have been giving themselves up to the Junta since an ultimatum was broadcast this morning. Officers at the Republican headquarters state that the situation is well in hand at the principal centres of unrest. There has been little evidence of a "war within war" since this morning. BR. AMBASSADOR. It is understood that the British Government have approved of the appointment of the Duke of Alba as the nationalist Ambassador in London.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

The Disappearing Trick

One of the odd things about life is that often the biggest tasks are accomplished so efficiently that no one thinks they have been big. If a child drags a heavy box indoors with much labour and fuss, we say how clever and persevering he was. If a strong man picks up the box and puts it down where we want it, we do not think anything about what he has done with so little commotion. This is true of greater tasks. Look at London as it is to-day and ask yourself how it differs from the London before the war. What has happened? What startling change has taken place? What amazing conjuring trick has been performed? Few have noticed the change. Few are grateful for it. "Where have all the telephone wires gone?" Do you remember them—thousands of them making black lines against the sky, riding over the chimneys, stretching endlessly above the roofs? And to-day there are none—or, any rate, there are hardly any. "They have been buried." This is one of the great achievements of the modern times—the burial of hundreds of thousands of lines, and the clearing of the London sky. The Post Office has put underground enough wire to go to the moon and back 20 times. There are still some wires left overhead, but no city in the world has so few. New York is spoilt by them. London hardly sees them. Almost incredible have been the difficulties of carrying the phones underground, but it has been done (or is being done) and the complexity of the problem has made the achievement already secured something for us to wonder at for years to come.

S. AFRICA'S LEAD IN FIRST INNINGS

Ames' 86 Save England From Disastrous Collapse

DURBAN, March 8. Resuming their first innings against South Africa to-day, England were all out for 316 runs. South Africa in their second venture made 193 for three wickets at close of play. England were all out in their first innings for 316, thus giving South Africa a lead of 214 runs. Three hundred of the innings was signalled in 438 minutes. Five runs later Langton brought off a catch at mid-on off Dalton to dismiss Wright for 28. Wright was at the wicket for 68 minutes and hit one four. Farnes, when he had made twenty, was bowled by Newson. Perks remaining not out with two. England's first innings lasted seven and a half hours. Mitchell and Van Der Byl opened confidently the second venture of the South Africans. Mitchell batted 222 minutes in all and hit six fours. Rowan, who joined Van Der Byl, was out before he opened his account, Edrich bringing off a brilliant catch, off Verity. (191—2—0). The third wicket fell at the same total, Van Der Byl being caught by Paynter off Wright. (191—3—97). Nourse and Viljoen now became associated and when two more runs had been added to the total, play was stopped owing to bad light, each of the batsmen having a single run to his credit. Scores:—

SOUTH AFRICA (First Innings)	
Gibb, c Grieverson, b Newson	4
Hutton run out	3
Paynter, l.b.w., Langton	62
Hammond, s. Grieverson, b Dalton	24
Edrich, c Rowan, b Langton	1
Valentine, st. Grieverson, b Dalton	28
Verity, b Dalton	3
Ames, c Langton, b Dalton	84
Farnes, c Langton, b Dalton	26
Perks (not out)	2
Extras	26
Total	316

BOWLING ANALYSIS	
	O. M. R. W.
Newson	25.6 5 78 2
Langton	35 12 71 3
Gordon	37 7 82 0
Mitchell	7 0 20 0
Dalton	13 1 79 4
Fall of wickets:—	1 for 9; 2 for 64; 3 for 125; 4 for 169; 5 for 171; 6 for 229; 7 for 245.

SOUTH AFRICA (Second Innings)	
Mitchell hit wicket, b Verity	89
Rowan, c Edrich, b Verity	0
Van Der Byl, c Paynter, b Wright	97
Nourse (not out)	1
Viljoen (not out)	3
Extras	3
Total (for three wickets)	193

MAHATMA TO SEE VICEROY

(Continued from page 1). of some of the unnamable cruelties and I have enough to inspire belief." Instances of repression in two other States are believed to have been mentioned to the Viceroy who, in his courteous reply, was stated to have drawn the attention of Mahatma to the relevant portion of his speech delivered before the Associated Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in December, 1938.

NO PRESSURE? Endorsing the previous declaration of the Secretary of State that while not obstructing proposals for constitutional advance, initiated by rulers, the Paramount Power had no intention of bringing pressure to bear on them to initiate constitutional changes, Lord Linlithgow in the course of that speech sounded a note of warning against generalisations in a field where the nature of internal adjustment, checks and balances appropriately to be applied could not wisely, in all the circumstances, be the same. After his recent tour in many States, the Viceroy must have been able to pool together the opinions of those States which he visited. The attitude of the Princes on the revised Instrument of Instructions is still unknown, but the general feeling among the Princes when they made their efforts to forge a unity scheme at their recent conference in Bombay was believed to be unfavourable to the hopes entertained by the Paramount Power.

SHAN STATES

Federal Fund Order To Be Drafted Before Parliament

LONDON, March 7. In the House of Commons Lt.-Col. Muirhead moved that the Shan States federal fund order should be made in the form of the draft laid before Parliament. Sir Arnold Wilson asked whether any provision was made with a view to preventing almost unlimited incursion of the Chinese into the Shan States in consequence of the construction of the new road. That road had been built on grounds of high policy. According to his information a very large number of Chinese, much larger than ever before, was entering Burma by this road. The Shan States were responsible for the safety of their frontier and for preventing immigration of unauthorised persons from China to Burma. Shan States were providing twenty-five per cent. of their revenue to the fund and were entitled to maximum protection and financial assistance from Burma to prevent overrunning by the Chinese coolies. Sir Arnold Wilson asked whether the Shan States would be indemnified as the result of temporary provision in any expense that might be necessary to prevent Chinese immigration. Sir Arnold Wilson added: "I fear we are going to do with the Shan States what we have done in Burma. We allowed forty per cent. of land to be bought by Indians who are as alien to Burma as we."

Col. Muirhead said that Sir Arnold Wilson had raised a point of very wide and considerable interest and his speech showed numerous aspects of the construction of the road. On the other hand the provision suggested was at present a hypothetical one. At present there was no unusual influx of the Chinese, and the particular problems envisaged were not likely to materialise in the next twelve months. This provision was purely an interim arrangement for twelve months. Sir Arnold Wilson asked whether any part of the cost for completing the road fell by way of public charge on the Shan States. Col. Muirhead said "yes". A certain proportion of the Shan States do contribute to the cost but it is no part of the particular adjustment with which we are dealing.

In reply to further question by Sir Arnold Wilson, Col. Muirhead said that the matter of policing was a rather different question. "Only last December I travelled along that road and went into China for ten miles and although one met a considerable number of Chinese on the road, the information that I have given, which is unofficial, was that there were perhaps not so many Chinese coming across the border this year as the last." The debate was adjourned pending consideration of the order by the House of Lords.—Reuter.

REJOICING AT TERMINATION OF FAST. Another meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Mavalankar in the Congress House in which a resolution was passed expressing great rejoicing of citizens at a happy termination of Gandhiji's fast and wishing him long life.

SATYAGRAHA THREATENED IN TRAVANCORE

TRIVANDRUM, March 8. The Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress has fixed March 25 for commencing a programme of civil disobedience "in select centres in the State." The Committee states that they thus provide for another brief period of less than three weeks before the civil disobedience starts and this has been done after the fullest consideration of every relevant matter which is present before the Committee. The Committee add that in spite of all their anxiety to avoid a conflict with the Government, there is now no other way open to them than to take up the responsibility of inviting the people in the State to what might be a prolonged and intense struggle involving much struggle and sacrifice.—A. P.

ARYAN VOLUNTEERS SENT TO JAIL

GULBARGA, March 7. A sentence of one year's rigorous and one month's simple imprisonment each has been awarded to-day to Swami Vivekananda and thirteen other Aryan volunteers by the First Class Magistrate, Gulbarga, on charges of disturbing public tranquillity and taking out a procession without previous permission here in connection with "Hyderabad Day" on February 22.—United Press

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SAN REMO, March 6. Field Marshal Goering arrived here with his wife and a party of fifteen on a holiday for three or four weeks but reports from Rome state that when he goes there afterwards he will probably have conversations with Signor Mussolini.—Reuter.

RAJKOT BAN NOT YET LIFTED!

Bombay And Ahmedabad Papers Not Delivered To Agents

(From Our Correspondent.) RAJKOT, March 8. The State police confiscated copies of the local paper "Jay Saurashtra" which was prohibited during the struggle but it was sold freely in the civil station. The State authorities did not allow the distribution of the "Bombay Samachar" though it came to-day by plane. Other banned newspapers of Bombay and Ahmedabad which came to-day were not delivered by the Railway authorities to the newspaper Agents. NOT YET! "Ban has not been lifted yet" was the reply of the First Member of the State Council to newspaper agents' wire which was sent to him this afternoon.

LIMBDI PEASANTS RESTIVE

Complaint To Viceroy Against Alleged Excesses

(From Our Correspondent.) AHMEDABAD, March 8. Sensational news has been received from Limbdi that terrorism is yet prevailing in villages of Limbdi State and it is alleged that goondas are harassing peasants. It is reliably understood that these peasants are drafting an application stating their grievances. This application will be sent to the Viceroy. GAIKWAD'S DEATH MOURNED. A public meeting was held this evening under the presidency of Mr. Mavalankar, the Speaker of the Bombay Assembly, at Premabhai Hall to mourn the death of Sayajirao Gaikwad. A number of speakers including Shri Sarad Mehta spoke paying tributes to the services of the late Maharaja. A condolence resolution was passed.

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British Help To China

Ten Million Sterling Loan Guaranteed By Treasury

LONDON, March 8. Sir John Simon announced in the House of Commons the formation by the Chinese Government of a stabilisation fund of ten million sterling. He said that two British banks had agreed to subscribe five-million each and the remainder was being found by two Chinese Government banks. The British banks had agreed to subscribe the amounts subject to receiving an undertaking from the Treasury to reimburse them against loss. The Treasury had agreed to give the banks such a guarantee and a bill was being prepared to give legislative approval to the proposal.—Reuter.

LEADERS IN CONCLAVE

(Continued from page 1).

baseless conclusions and inferences. We want to clear misunderstandings. Leaders are our gods. We worship them. To harbour doubts about them is calumny and sin. Certain personal views and beliefs have to be subordinated in the cause of the country. We do not want the House to elect a working Committee. "We are suggesting a change in the constitution. We want that the Congress President should nominate the Working Committee after consultation with Gandhiji, and accept his advice. That does not mean that the Working Committee would not be nominated by the President. We say 'Nominate after seeking Gandhiji's advice.' After all can India do without Gandhiji? His recent miracle is so fresh and vivid in our minds. It is he who can lead us to success. If you have faith in Gandhiji and his work admits of no doubt, on the question why not seek his guidance as we have always done?" Pandit Pant hoped that the resolution would be passed with an unanimous vote. Mr. N. V. Gadgil seconded the resolution. "We want to declare our undiminished and undying faith in Gandhiji's leadership and in unequivocal terms in the policy and programme we have followed under his inspiring guidance which has taken us from success to success."—United Press Congress Special.

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Deadlock In Palestine Conference

Illegal Immigration Of Jews Alleged

LONDON, March 7. It is believed that at to-day's talk between the British and Arab delegations there were vigorous exchanges following the suggestion that the Palestine Arabs delegation's attitude had stiffened and that they were unwilling to make concessions. The discussion is understood to have dealt mainly with immigration. It is asserted that the Palestine delegation protested against illegal immigration which they said had reached considerable proportions. It is believed that the British delegates indicate that the British Government intended to prevent this immigration. It is stated in some quarters that the British Government is consulting the High Commissioner at Jerusalem with regard to its constitutional proposals and the next meeting of the conference will not be held until the High Commissioner's reply is received.—Reuter.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

WASHINGTON, March 8. The unification of all the United States labour organisations in one movement was proposed by Mr. John Lewis, Leader of the Committee of Industrial Organisation, at a conference of peace committees of C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labour. After the committees had spent nearly an hour with President Roosevelt, Mr. Lewis published the proposal that rival organisations should summon members to special conventions in April "to organise and dedicate the American Congress of Labour designed to supersede and embrace the membership of C. I. O., A. F. L. and include membership of the railroad organisations." Mr. Green, president of A. F. L. rejected Mr. Lewis' proposal which he said did not offer "any possible solution of the problems facing us."—Reuter.

Naval Manoeuvres To Repel European Invasion

WASHINGTON, March 8. The army and navy have announced that they will conduct joint war games in mid-April with the object of repelling an European "invasion" on the New England Coast.—Reuter.

TROOPS RAID VILLAGE: ONE KILLED

HAIFA, March 8. British troops captured to-day 25 terrorists, one of whom was shot dead, during searches in a village south of Haifa.—Reuter.

Second Reading Of Eire State Bill Passed

DUBLIN, March 8. The Dail passed by 78 to 12 votes the second reading of the offences against the State Bill designed to deal with the I. R. A. (Irish Republic Army). Labour with three Independents constituted the minority while 46 members were absent. Mr. Ruttledge, the Minister for Justice, said that Government had evidence to show that a situation existed in the country which, if not dealt with, could become serious. People (referring to I. R. A.), who issued proclamations were not playing-acting. They had arms and war-material and were training and organising.—Reuter.

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Pant's Case For Gandhian Leadership

Subjects Committee Move For Unity

SUBHAS' PLEA FOR AN AGREED FORMULA

TRIPURI, March 8.

In a tense atmosphere the A. I. C. C. Meeting began at 4-35 p.m.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other leaders arrived at the A. I. C. C. Pandit just before Mr. Bose's arrival. Pandit Jawaharlal, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad took their seats on the dais, while Sardar Patel and other leaders sat with the delegates as yesterday.

Among others on the dais were Mr. Sarat Bose, Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. M. S. Aney, Dowager Rani of Vijayanagar and Swami Govindanand.

The Congress President's 70-year-old mother accompanied by Mr. Bose's brother and a few girls of Mr. Bose's family arrived before the President.

Sardar Patel and others were having animated conversation among the delegates.

The President took his seat on a collapsible cane chair around which members of his family were gathered.

Shouts of "Rashtapathi-kil-Jai" broke out, when the President was taken out of the ambulance car and taken in a stretcher into the pandal.

Volunteers carried the President to the dais on a stretcher and the President took his seat on an easy chair, but immediately afterwards assisted by doctors he stood up for a while to acknowledge the greeting of the members.

Seth Govinddas, Chairman of the Reception Committee, was seen talking to Mr. Bose and immediately afterwards Seth Govinddas announced that it was Mr. Bose's desire that the members of the old Working Committee would kindly come to the dais and take their seats on it.

THEY RESPOND
Led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel all the leaders responded to this request, and the House cheered them as one by one they went up the dais.

In a clear but weak voice, Mr. Bose commenced business of the House by telling the House that the report presented by the General Secretary may now be discussed.

MR. SIDHWA'S POINT OF ORDER

Mr. Sidhwa from Karachi raised a point of order. He said that the report, according to the constitution, is to be presented to the A. I. C. C. by the Working Committee. The Secretary in his report had said that as the Working Committee had ceased to exist the report could not be presented by the Working Committee.

Mr. Sidhwa pointed out that under the constitution members of the Working Committee could only tender their resignations to the A. I. C. C. He went further to say that even the President of the Congress could not accept a resignation without the consent of the A. I. C. C. He asked, therefore, whether the report was in order, and if not what method the President was to adopt to regularise the procedure.

Mr. Sarat Bose, speaking on the point of order, maintained that under the constitution it was not obligatory on the part of the President to place the General Secretary's report before the

the request of Mr. Mohanlal Saxena others could be granted by the A. I. C. C. or should the resolution or the request come up before the Subjects Committee. He said that there was nothing in the Constitution in favour of its disposal by the A. I. C. C. but before he gave his ruling he would ask the view of the House.

PALLIATING THE ATMOSPHERE

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant requested permission to move the resolution which had been given notice of by Mr. Mohanlal Saxena and which 160 members had endorsed.

Pandit Pant said that he had already received the support of a majority of the members of the A. I. C. C. for moving this resolution. In every organisation, he said, it was the desire of the majority which was taken into account in regulating the procedure of business.

He added: "I want to palliate the atmosphere and to ensure those essential conditions which will work for a peaceful transaction of business. It is not a technical question. You are faced with a critical situation. We have large issues before us to be considered and taken into account. Let us not deal with this problem in a light-hearted manner. Let us concentrate on the main problems and co-operate with one another for ensuring those conditions essential for progress in our march towards freedom."

"IT WILL BE TRAGIC IF—"
There is nothing in the Constitution to bar such a resolution as I have moved. There would be no justification for disallowing the resolution by you, Mr. President. Is there anything in the Constitution that a resolution, the notice of which has been duly given, will not be allowed to be discussed by the A. I. C. C. Admittedly there is nothing. Admittedly, the A. I. C. C. is expected to deal with a resolution notice of which has been given properly by even one or some members of the Committee. Here we have an overwhelming majority to support the resolution. I say respectfully, Mr. President, that it will be unfortunate, nay, it will be tragic, if the resolution is ruled out on technical grounds.

PANT'S APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

Proceeding, Pandit Pant said that it was only with the desire to restore complete harmony and to remove misunderstanding—which he hoped had no real existence—and to ensure those conditions in which they might be able to transact business peacefully and to deal with the vital questions that were before the country dispassionately, that he moved the resolution. He added, "I beg of you, Mr. President, to approach the question in good spirit and not to be hampered by any technicalities. I would respectfully submit I have a right to move the resolution."

Mr. M. N. Roy said that it had never been the practice for the old A. I. C. C. (this is the new A. I. C. C.) to meet to transact any business.

A speaker suggested that the business as per programme must be proceeded with, and if the President gave permission for the moving of this resolution, it may be taken up later, by which time, members would have had an opportunity to study the resolution. The subject matter of the resolution concerned the Working Committee and as such could only be discussed by the A. I. C. C. and not by the Subjects Committee, as the Working Committee was responsible to the A. I. C. C. He disagreed with Mr. Roy that it was the old A. I. C. C. which was meeting today.

CONSTITUTION INVOLVED

Mr. M. S. Aney stated that constitutionally and by convention, the resolution before the House, involving as it did questions of policy should come before the Subjects Committee and not before the A. I. C. C. If the A. I. C. C. was allowed to discuss the resolution, it would amount to robbing the delegates at the open session of their say on important questions such as this resolution raised. He pointed out that the resolution now sought to be moved involved important questions of policy and especially the last part of the resolution practically amounted to an amendment of the Constitution; namely, power given to the President to nominate members of the Working Committee.

Referring to Pandit Pant's reference to the large number of members, who had signed the resolution, Mr. Aney said that he did not believe that those members were particular that it should be discussed by the A. I. C. C. He thought that none of them would want to deprive delegates at the open session, on the very eve of the session of their voice in the matter by getting the resolution discussed by the A. I. C. C. instead of sending it through the usual course of the Subjects Committee to the open session.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena said that there were misapprehensions in the public mind in regard to the resignation of members of the Working Committee. They had expected that Mr. Bose would have issued a statement explaining the whole position. It was regrettable that owing to the ill-health of the President such a statement could not be issued. Furthermore, in the absence of the Working Committee, the A. I. C. C. should give a lead to the Subjects Committee, which could be given by this resolution. Moreover, the resolution was signed by 170 members out of 310 members of the A. I. C. C. and, therefore, had the support of the majority. NARIMAN QUOTES PRECEDENT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that he fully agreed with the mover of the resolution and Mr. Mohanlal Saxena that the wishes of the majority must be regarded. He admitted that if the matter was to be taken up, it should be taken up by the Subjects Committee and not by the A. I. C. C., so that the open session of the Congress—the Congress delegates—might also get a chance of expressing their opinion on such a vital matter like the one before the House.

Mr. Nariman further added that at no time in the history of the Congress, the A. I. C. C. had discussed any important resolution like this on the eve of the open session. Moreover, when there was a resolution before the Subjects Committee for the abolition of the system of nomination of the Working Committee by the President and introduction election, it would not be advisable and fair to commit the members to the system of nomination.

Mr. Nariman added that there was yet another point, which was against the consideration of the resolution immediately. Copies of the resolution were distributed amongst those who had signed it but not the rest of the A. I. C. C. members, who were therefore, not in a position to discuss such an important resolution at a very short notice. Hence he submitted that the resolution was not one which could be discussed today at the A. I. C. C. but could be taken up for consideration in the Subjects Committee.

SARAT BOSE'S CONTENTION
Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose said that the resolution "could be hopelessly out of order" for the A. I. C. C. to consider. He quoted Art. XI of the Congress constitution to show that the A. I. C. C. could not consider the resolution. He also supported Mr. Aney's contention that involving as the resolution did an alteration of the Congress constitution itself—the resolution should not be considered disposed off by the A. I. C. C. but that must go through the Subjects Committee to the open session. Referring to Pandit Pant's appeal and his remark that it would be tragic if the re-

solution was not discussed, Mr. Sarat Bose asserted that on the other hand, it would be tragic if an important resolution of this kind was discussed by the A. I. C. C. and not by the Subjects Committee. He, thereafter, explained the implications of the resolution and pointed out how it introduced vital changes in the Congress constitution itself.

Lala Shamal said that the resolution sought to be moved concerned "the life and death of the Congress itself." It has been admitted that Congress was meeting under exceptional circumstances and, therefore, the resolution should be discussed by the A. I. C. C. He asserted that it would be arbitrary to rule the resolution out of order (showing, withdraw, from Left-Wingers) Lala Shamal refused to withdraw his remarks, unless he was ordered by the Chair to do so.

Sardar Sarajul Singh Cavaheer said that the sponsors of the resolution had not explained why they wanted to deprive delegates to discuss the resolution as would be the case if it was discussed by the A. I. C. C.

PRESIDENT RULES IT OUT

Giving his ruling, Mr. Bose said that he was very anxious to provide an opportunity for the discussion of the resolution. At the same time, HE COULD NOT ACT UNCONSTITUTIONALLY, AND HE WAS CONVINCED THAT THE CONSTITUTION DID NOT PROVIDE FOR THE DISCUSSION OF THE RESOLUTION BY THE A. I. C. C. Past practice of the Congress, he said, confirmed his views. He, therefore, had no way out of the difficulty and had to rule the resolution out of order. Taking the sense of the House, Mr. Bose adjourned the House for half an hour for tea.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

The A. I. C. C. assembled again as the Subjects Committee after a brief adjournment for tea.

The President announced that it was his desire that the resolution of which notice had been given by 160 members should be considered by the House. He recalled what he had stated earlier that he was prepared to give the Subjects Committee the earliest opportunity to discuss the resolution. Since the adjournment, he had consultations with several members, including Pandit Pant, and he had decided, in view of the extraordinary circumstances, to give the resolution precedence over others, though it had not been sent in to the A. I. C. C. office before February 28, the last date for sending in the resolution. He felt that a resolution of this kind should be moved at the very beginning but in view of its importance he thought that the members should not have time to consider and arrive at an agreed formula based on the resolution, as it was essential that as far as possible such a resolution should be passed unanimously.

In the meantime, he would allow the resolution to be moved and seconded formally and adjourn the House till 3 p.m. tomorrow.

HUNT FOR FORMULA

He added that he would also make all efforts that is humanly possible for me to try to come to some sort of understanding and evolve a formula, which the House could unanimously adopt. He urged the leaders to do the same.

GANDHIAN PROGRAMME
In the course of 45 minutes pre-arranged, Pt. Pant made a moving appeal for unity in the Congress ranks in moving the resolution which was ruled out on the A. I. C. C. by the President.

Pandit Pant said: "There is no other programme before the country except the one laid down by Mahatma Gandhi which the country has been following for the last twenty years. We have seen its results. And it would be simply foolish on our part to leave that clear path and to leap into darkness. If we did not have the support

A SHORT STORY

No Escape

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

Jill knew the moment that Gysia Hearst came into the room that Neal was going to be impressed by her. Neal was always impressed by spectacular looking girls. He would have been annoyed if you accused him of thinking a girl was spectacular; "glamorous" was the word he would have chosen.

But whatever Gysia with her gold earbobs and fanned-up hair-comb and dark skin against which her teeth flashed whily, was the type who appealed to Neal. Jill had thought he had gotten over his impulsive liking for new women, yet, watching him to-night, she knew, with a curious sinking sensation, how mistaken she was. "He's going to make a fool of himself," she thought. Then bitterly: "She's old enough to be his mother. Oh, the blind, simple-minded idiot!"

Casualty, appearing not to notice the eager light in Neal's eyes as he monopolized Gysia, Jill picked up a cigarette. Light flashed from the diamond on the third finger of her left hand. A little pang shot through her heart. "He's mine! He's engaged to me! He gave me this ring! He swore there'd never be another woman! Oh, what a fool he is! Wait until he sees her in the cold, grey light of day!"

She crushed out the cigarette, conscious of Noel Hardin watching her, conscious that her hand had been shaking. Anger, annoyance at the all too understanding look in Noel's eyes came over her. She forced a smile. Why didn't he stop looking at her? . . .

Neal Flake danced twice with Gysia Hearst. Then they left the ballroom and walked along the hall and into the conservatory. It was deserted and dark. Neither of them spoke until they reached a spot behind the palms. Then Neal turned. He took her almost savagely into his arms. She yielded.

"You're beautiful!" he said hoarsely when at last the kiss ended.

She smiled, her expression guarded, watching him from behind half-closed lids.

"Tell me more—more and funnier."

"You think I'm only saying these things. I'm not. I'm serious. I was never more serious in my life!"

"Did Jill believe you when you said them to her?"

"I didn't." He gestured impatiently. "Let's not talk of Jill. She had nothing to do with us. This is different. So very different."

"How?"

"Because—because there's something about us that fills a need in the other. I mean—I mean, it happened the minute I saw you. You gave life a meaning. Here. To-night. I can't explain it. It

and co-operation of Mahatma Gandhi and other trusted leaders who have guided the country for the last twenty years, what would be the moral prestige of Congress? No one is going to listen to you and me without that support at our back.

The resolution that I am moving today is of unusual importance because on it will depend the policy and programme of the Congress in the coming year. I do not wish to start any controversy. My object in moving the resolution is to find the speediest means by which we can reach our goal of complete independence. So long, the President used to be elected with the consent of the Working Committee. Mr. Subhas Bose was elected last year in the same manner. This year, however, there was a contest, but there was nothing unusual in it. Anyway, because of Mr. Bose's election, there has been a feeling that it would mean a change of the Congress policy. It has also been interpreted as a vote of no-confidence in the methods so far pursued under Gandhiji's guidance. In fact, it did not mean anything like that but as misapprehensions have arisen it is necessary to clear them.

CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA.
Pandit Pant added: "It is also necessary to declare our complete confidence in Gandhiji's leadership. There is no other programme before the country except the one put forward by Mahatma Gandhi and by this resolution, we declare our desire to adhere to the same. Those who voted for Mr. Bose in the presidential election never knew that

just happened—as though I'd been waiting for you for ages." The smile left her lips. She kissed him lightly. "We'd better go back before we're missed." "Why? Oh, all right, I suppose we must. Will you meet me tomorrow for lunch? We can talk then?"

She searched his eyes for a long moment. She saw the eagerness, the depth of his feeling. She took his hand in hers. "All right. To-morrow at the Savoy at 1."

He was there at 12-45. The same eagerness, the same depth of feeling was still in his eyes. He glanced over the dozen or more women waiting for escorts. She wasn't among them. Disappointed, he looked at his watch. Still fifteen minutes to wait. It seemed that years had passed since he had kissed her good night. It seemed as though each minute he waited was another year still.

A woman who had been sitting near the center table crushed out her cigarette and rose. He had noticed her, vaguely, because she was striking looking. Striking in spite of her grey hair and oldish figure and not young complexion. She came directly toward him. White teeth flashed against her dark skin. "Hello, there!" she said.

Neal started. He started to remove his hat in respectful tribute to one older than himself. He stopped with his fingers still clutching the brim.

"Gysia!" he whispered. "Gysia!"

Her hair was combed differently and the grey showed. His eyes travelled the length of her oldish figure and came back to her face. He wet his lips. And curiously, there flashed across his mind a picture of Jill and her fresh and vital youthfulness. Something, a queer sensation of being cheated, of guilt, or remorse, came over him, was replaced by a sudden and insistent urge.

"Excuse me!" he said. "Just for a moment. I've a phone call to make."

His hand trembled as he dialed Jill's number. Her mother answered.

"Neal? Why, Neal, haven't you heard? Of all people!"

"Heard? Heard what?"

"About Jill. And Noel Hardin. They eloped. Last night. It was a shock of course. They've loved each other for ages it seems. Just discovered it. How romantic!"

"Romantic! Yes," said Neal. "Romantic!"

He hung up. He stood for a minute staring at the telephone. He turned, and through the glass door he could see Gysia standing in the center of the lobby, waiting. She saw him and white teeth flashed against dark skin.

Neal opened the door and stepped out. There was no escape. (COPYRIGHT)

there was any difference between him and the Working Committee. Their relations for the past twelve months had been so cordial that nobody could even dream that there was any vital difference of opinion among them. Mr. Subhas Bose thought that by again contesting the presidential election, he would better serve the interest of the country than by keeping away from it.

There are only two important issues before the country, one related to the Indian States and the other related to Federation.

The recent victory achieved by Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel at Rajkot is so clear and heartening that it has almost created a revolution in that sphere. If Gandhiji and the old members of the Working Committee are not there, it would mean a great weakening of the fight.

HELP TO SUBHAS.

By passing this resolution, you would strengthen the hands of Mr. Subhas Bose. We will be putting at his disposal all the experienced and veteran soldiers of freedom. As regards Federation, there has so far been no difference whatsoever in the Congress. The world situation is changing every moment. You have seen the fate of countries like Spain, China, Czechoslovakia and Abyssinia. Another war in Europe seems imminent. Probably that war will change the map of the world. New problems will arise for our country."

VETERANS MUST REMAIN.
Pandit Pant asked: "Are we going to deprive ourselves of the (Continued on page 9, col. 4)

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Must Have Been Wholesaling, Not Retailing

By BUD FISHER



GRIGG DEFENDS LEVY ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

"Indian Mills Can Use Indian Cotton For 40 Counts If They Want"

ASAF ALI EXPOSES CONCEALMENT OF INCREASE IN DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

General Budget discussion in the Central Assembly concluded this afternoon, Sir James Grigg having made a detailed reply to criticism.

After lunch, the House passed two Bills, one amending the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, and the other further amending the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—United Press.

Proceedings In Detail

NEW DELHI, March 8. The Assembly resumed the general discussion on the Budget.

Mr. Brojendra Narayan Chaudhury felt that the budgets of this country were entirely subservient to the two 'L's', namely London and Lancashire whose interest it was to see that no substantial changes were introduced in the budget.

Mr. Alkman welcomed the tribute to Sir George Schuster, who in a particularly trying and difficult period laid the foundations on which the financial structure necessary for the successful inauguration of Provincial Autonomy had been built.

He agreed that Customs outlook was slightly better but the revenue position under this head could not be said to be really sound so long as the emergency surcharges on import duties remain.

He warned the Central and the Provincial Governments against going their own sweet ways because of the separation of their tax sources as in the last resort they were putting their hands into the same pockets.

ARE BRITISH NURSES NECESSARY?

Mr. Muhammad Nauman considered the budget to be a very practical one. Nobody had been hit hard by it and he was thankful for this when he remembered the bitter experiences in the Provinces where during the last three years the promised expectations had been belied. If a stock-taking of the work of Sir James Grigg was undertaken, he felt sure that it would reveal that he had handled Indian finances well. The excise duties that had been imposed had never been so high as to cripple indigenous industries while the import duty on cotton would be a great boon to the cultivators.

He would, in fact, prefer something stronger as it was essential that Indian manufacturers should be compelled to learn nationalism.

Sir Henry Gidney felt that cotton had been the saviour of the Finance Member. Turning to the economy effected in the civil estimates he felt that this was obtained through the sweating labour of a reduced subordinate staff who had to work on incomes which barely kept body and soul together. He warned the Finance Member that economy and efficiency were strange bed-fellows.

Criticising the medical section of the Defence Department he asked amidst laughter: Is it necessary to have a British nurse to give Indian milk to a British soldier?

THE RATIO TROUBLE

Mr. Laluri Chaudhury felt that

posed on the export of gold from India.

Mr. Asaf Ali hoped that this was going to be the last budget of this Government. The gross expenditure on Defence, he said, increased by about three and quarter crores from 5,07,69,000 last year to 5,89,36,000 this year. Besides there were other concealed items of defence expenditure like the loss on Strategic Railways, the expenditure on the new Defence Co-ordination Department and the expenditure on tribal areas. All these together came to about 57 crores and 33 lakhs. He admired the ingenuity of splitting up and concealing the real amount spent on Indian Defence.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY

Sir James Grigg replying to the debate dealt incisively with the criticisms made during the two days.

The Congress Party's cry of "under-estimating" was an echo of their master's voice (laughter); the voice of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The Federation had stated that the revenue from sugar duty had been underestimated by 157 lakhs and the imports would really be 150,000 tons. Sir James suggested this statement was really meant to indicate that sugar protection should be kept up in order that the sugar producers' profits might not diminish. He did not believe that the imports would be 150,000 tons; orders placed could always be cancelled; it was known that orders were often placed in order to produce a certain impression. In any case even if there was the windfall under this head which the Federation assumed, it would not be a recurring source on which budget calculations could be based.

SOME COTTON FACTS

Referring to the duty on raw cotton, he declared it was not true that all the cotton which was now imported was such that it could not be grown in India. There was a definite range in which substitution was possible. He was, however, informed that Punjab American Cotton was fetching lower prices than ordinary cotton in India because millowners were so busy importing cotton that they had no time to buy Indian cotton. Up to 20's there was no need to import and he refused to believe that India was incapable of growing cotton for counts from 21's and 40's; Indian mills could perfectly well use Indian cotton up to 40's if they wanted. Above 40's his calculation was that on a mill using entirely imported cotton the effect of doubling the duty would roughly be equivalent to three per cent increase on the cost of production but the average effect on all mills would be less than one per cent. The talk of ruin of the Indian mill industry was therefore complete rubbish. The mill industry in spite of the five per cent reduction made some years ago in the duty on Lancashire goods and the increase in wages given as a result of the recent enquiry committee in Bombay was making very substantial profits if not high profits.

It had been said that the policy of the Government of India was to do everything possible to help Lancashire. Some time in the middle twenties, the imports of Lancashire cloth were 2,000 million yards; they were now barely 200 million yards. If the Government of India and His Majesty's Government had set out to help Manchester and Lancashire, would they have done it so badly as that? (laughter).

Concluding Sir James said that the debate had taken place when men's minds and in a good many cases men's bodies too were elsewhere (laughter) but he expected that opportunities would occur later for dealing with many points more fully than now.

The House next passed the Bill further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 and the Bill to amend the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act of 1925. The House then adjourned till Thursday.—A.P.

WANTED EMBARGO ON GOLD

Mr. Shahban declared that the Budget was not a sensational one but that it indicated steady progress. He regretted that the Allgarh University's request for some help in developing a technological section was turned down. He urged that an embargo should be im-

posed on the export of gold from India.

"Our Policy" And Programme Must Remain Same"

(Continued from page 6)

services of our old leaders like Babu Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and others (cheers)? And then, what shall I say about P. Jawaharlal Nehru? He is the one man to whom the country looks after Mahatma Gandhi. (Renewed cheers). Will it be wise then I ask to deprive ourselves of the services of these veterans? And if we commit that blunder, it would be a blow to the prestige of the Working Committee that may be formed. We want to carry on the fight for freedom and to make it a success. We must retain our confidence in these old leaders, because it is in them that the country has confidence. (Cheers). Our younger men may be more zealous and, perhaps, impatient, but they must remember that our strength lies in retaining the confidence of certain things have been said during the election controversy which could better have been avoided.

NO ASPERSIONS ON COLLEAGUES

BUT I REFUSE TO BELIEVE THAT MR. BOSE WANTED TO CAST ANY ASPERSIONS ON HIS COLLEAGUES.

In his statement, he made it clear that he merely stated what was generally the belief in the country. It was never his opinion that his colleagues were doing anything against the principles and policies of the Congress. (Cheers from all parts of House).

Pandit Pant concluded: "We must declare to the world that our confidence in Mahatma Gandhi remains unshaken. We cannot progress without his guidance and believe me that if his support is withdrawn from the Congress the country will have no confidence in you and me. (Cheers). To my mind, it is sinful to think of no-confidence in Mahatma Gandhi. In view of what has happened during the past few weeks, a clear declaration is essential from us that our policy and programme remain the same. It may be that the elders feel hurt in their minds but in the interests of national unity, and in the interests of the Motherland, I will appeal to them to forget it. (Cheers).

It was said that the appeal of President Bose to form a Working Committee in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi amounted to an alteration of the constitution. Pandit Pant said that he did not think it was so, because it was a mere appeal. The power to nominate the Working Committee remained with the President and therefore there was nothing unconstitutional. It only amounted to telling our President that we want to retain the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders. "I consider that by doing so, we will lessen the burden on Mr. Bose. I now commend the resolution for your acceptance." (Prolonged cheers).

Mr. N. M. Gadgil, in seconding the resolution moved by Pandit Pant, wished at the outset for a speedy recovery of Mr. Subhas Bose from his illness in order to enable him to join the fight with renewed energy "their common enemy, British Imperialism."

Mr. Gadgil said that some of them had followed the Presidential election with feelings of regret and, to his mind, it was a matter of conflict between the head and the heart and added, "it gave me great pleasure when you, Mr. President, said that this resolution will be the basis of an agreed formula, so that all groups in the Congress might be enabled to work together and so that after the passing of the resolution the tension in the political atmosphere might be relieved."

The Congress policy for the last twenty years has been guided by Mahatma Gandhi, and we do not want to depart from that policy now, unless, of course, there arose an extraordinary situation necessitating a departure from that policy. The policy pursued under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi has led us from success to success and I see no reason now to deviate from the path hitherto pursued. Mr. President, if I read your last statement correctly, where you stated that it

will be your great effort to secure the confidence of the greatest Indian living, that is Mahatma Gandhi.

I must say that this resolution, at least the concluding part of it, suggests the same thing as you had stated in your statement. It was necessary that such a resolution should have been passed, because whatever our reactions to the presidential election might be, they, after all, were very good so far as our opponents are concerned."

GADGIL'S PLEA

Concluding Mr. Gadgil said: "I trust that this resolution by to-morrow will be passed by the House unanimously and our enemies will know that what they expected to happen will never happen."

After Mr. Gadgil's speech, the President adjourned the House till 3 p.m. tomorrow. The President also asked the members to submit their amendments early.

After the conclusion of the meeting, there was a rush from the visitors' gallery to the dais, which broke down the volunteers' cordon. Mr. Bose was hurriedly taken in a stretcher and put in the ambulance van.—A. P. Congress Special Service.

Bombay Dyeing

To The Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir—I have read Mr. Rustom Dadachanji's letter in the columns of your popular daily. There is not a shadow of doubt that immense inconvenience is being caused not only to the litigant public but to the practitioners as well by the recently setting up of a Registrar's Court. The laudable object in view of having such a court appears to be to wipe out all arrears of work of the Small Causes Court. The unfortunate fact is that the Registrar is empowered to try "ex parte" suits up to Rs. 100 only. This hardly enables him to lessen the burden of other Courts. Obviously, arrears of work of other Courts therefore continue to increase as before.

Sir, the reason why the arrears of work in other Courts accumulate is not far to seek. It is because of a number of petty wages suits, petty suits relating to money lending transactions and other interlocutory orders each Court has to dispose in course of the day. Important commercial suits and other matters are therefore shunted back. Under such circumstances, a defendant, therefore, who enters upon his defence, i.e., to say when he files his defences, can very easily drag on the matter for a considerable long time to the harassment of the plaintiff. Litigants are, therefore, averse to have a recourse to this Court for recovery of their dues,

days that but for the integrity and high business acumen combined with the technical knowledge and skill so necessary to run the gigantic concern of the type of Bombay Dyeing Co., of the unostentatious but dignified and philanthropic Sir Ness Wadia this happy result would have been well nigh impossible.

My humble suggestion, therefore, to brother shareholders is to muster strong at the annual meeting fixed for 10-30 a.m., on 9th March to thank Sir Ness Wadia for this splendid achievement of his and to congratulate him on the unique success of his enterprise.—Yours, etc., "PHEROZE GAZDAR."

Central Bank Bldg., Bombay.

Small Causes Court

To The Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir—I have read Mr. Rustom Dadachanji's letter in the columns of your popular daily. There is not a shadow of doubt that immense inconvenience is being caused not only to the litigant public but to the practitioners as well by the recently setting up of a Registrar's Court.

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BOSE FEELS BETTER

Mr. Subhas Bose is feeling better to-day. Leaders, including Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, Premier of C. P. called on him.

There were renewed talks between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad and Babu Rajendra Prasad. These leaders saw Mr. Bose this afternoon.—A. P.

(Continued From page 1)

UNITY MOVE

Pant more or less represents a compromise on divergent views that are stated to be held among the Gandhian leaders themselves. On the outcome of this resolution future developments will depend.

March 8.

SARDAR RAJEN BABU AND AZAD MEET SUBHAS

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR.

The negotiations between the Congress President and the leaders who had resigned from the Working Committee appear to have failed, though report has it that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad would meet Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in the afternoon.

The Congress leaders' conditions appear to be the unconditional withdrawal of the allegations made against them, and that if the old members are to continue in the Working Committee, their number should be ten including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Another condition is that Mahatma Gandhi should be entrusted with the responsibility of guiding the Congress policy as before.—United Press Congress Special.

and prefer to have a lesser amount by way of private settlement.

I therefore opine that immediate confirmation of judicial powers on the Registrar to try all suits up to Rs. 200 contested or otherwise, with authority to make interlocutory orders would greatly facilitate disposal of all arrears of work and will leave other Judges to tackle all fresh matters.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. MEHTA,

M.A., LL.B.,

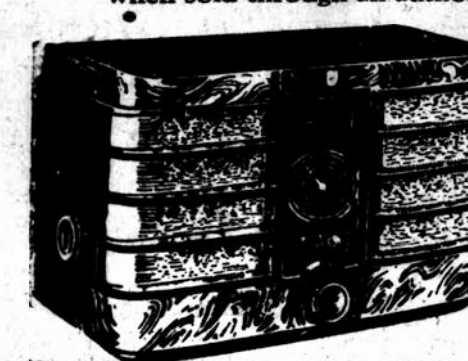
Advocate High Court,

Bombay, March 6.



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"PRAY COME TO TRIPURI"

Govind Das' Second Wire To Gandhiji

TRIPURI, March 8. In reply to the telegram which Seth Govind Das sent yesterday to Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Reception Committee Mahatma Gandhi has wired, "It is impossible to reach there in time. Doctors insist on some days' rest, and as soon as they permit I must proceed to Delhi to finish the Rajkot work. May God guide the Congress deliberations."

Seth Govind Das has sent the following reply:—"Many thanks even if you reach by 12 for one day session succeeds. Your personal blessings absolutely essential. Pray proceed Delhi after visiting Tripuri. Anxiously awaiting reply.—A. P.



The sharp edges of the TOUGH diamond blocks in this thick tyre tread give you traction that pulls without slipping.

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MADE IN INDIA

World of Wireless

TELEVISION IN 1938

A Review Of BBC Progress And Programmes

The addition of a second mobile unit, which has almost doubled outside broadcasting facilities, and the introduction of better studio equipment, better cameras, and improved control systems are among the developments that helped to make 1938 a highly successful year for the BBC's Television Service. The two studios at Alexandra Palace, North London, now provide sixteen or seventeen hours of entertainment every week, to which total must be added six hours of film in the mornings for trade demonstration purposes.

The new mobile television unit, which was added in August, is almost a replica of the original and consists of three vehicles, each about the size of a motor coach. Most important of the three is the scanning van, which houses the control-room equipment. It is here that the producer works. During a transmission he watches closely two transmission screens, one showing him the picture being relayed to Alexandra Palace for radiation to viewers, while on the second he sees a 'pre-view' from one of the other cameras in circuit. When he is satisfied with the quality of a 'pre-view' picture, the producer can instruct the vision mixer to 'fade-in' the new picture and 'fade-out' the other.

In the second van, which is needed only when the unit is working outside the Central London area, is an ultra-short wave transmitter that passes on the vision signals to Alexandra Palace.

The third van contains the petrol generator that supplies power to the radio transmitter and the scanning van.

IMPROVEMENTS AT ALEXANDRA PALACE

The most important addition to the Alexandra Palace plant since the service originated was made in August, when the Central Control Room came into use for the first time. Before its introduction, all incoming signals—from the studio, from the mobile units, from the telecine equipment, from cameras in Alexandra Park—had been handled in the producers' control gallery, and the unfortunate producer had to produce his own studio programme while surrounded by technicians operating switches, talking on telephones, and trying to make themselves heard over the sound of stage dialogue, music, and instructions to camera and microphone crews. With the coming of the Central Control Room, which coordinates the work of all the separate sources of vision and sound, these difficulties have been eliminated. Each studio is now a unit, and the producer is able to concentrate on his own programme without any distractions.

Studio B, originally constructed for the Baird system, was completely re-equipped for the Marconi-E.M.I. system, and in December an improved and enlarged

Studio A came into use. Here, too, the Central Control Room has proved most useful; by increasing the number of cameras available for use at one time from

Don't Rise—Tune by Mystery Control



A flick of the finger on the dial of the little box on the table beside your chair, and the radio across the room, or in any other part of the house, is tuned to any station you desire, its volume regulated, or the programme shut off.

four to seven it has enabled artists to rehearse in one studio while the other is being used for transmission. Previously it had not been possible to bring the cast of a play before the cameras until an hour or two before the actual transmission.

OUTSTANDING BROADCASTS OF THE YEAR

Undoubtedly the most eagerly-viewed broadcast of the year occurred on September 30, when viewers saw the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, arrive at Heston airfield on his return from Munich.

The Derby, the Test Matches at Lord's and the Oval, the finish of the University Boat Race, the Cup Final, the Trooping the Colour, and the Armistice were the subjects of other important outside broadcasts, and viewers also saw many notable studio productions.

One of the year's most interesting experiments was the televising of plays direct from London theatres. The original venture, the televising of the whole of J.B. Priestley's comedy, "When We Are Married", from the stage of St. Martin's Theatre, brought letters and messages of congratulation from places far beyond the official service area.

The Unseen Listener!

Radio Reaches The "Audience Participation" Stage

Radio has reached what the broadcasters call the "audience-participation" stage. Such activity may be mental, physical or a combination of the two. While the broadcasters admit the idea is not new, since setting-up exercises were on the air years ago, they confess that the real intrinsic value was overlooked.

Discussing the subject, Ernest La Prade, director of music research of the National Broadcasting Company, at a recent meeting of the Music Teachers National Association of America, said that finally the program builders have realized that listener activity is an important factor. He pointed to the quiz programs and America's Town Meeting as proof that the unseen listener is now a part of broadcasting, beyond the fact that he lends his ears.

"Amateur musicians," said Mr. La Prade, "who possess a fair degree of proficiency and crave more opportunity to apply it, are making, quite independently of each other, an exciting discovery. They are finding out that they can sit at home in perfect ease and take part in performances of symphonic music that comes to them through their radio receivers. A few, indeed, stumbled on the secret in the early days of the phonograph before broadcasting was invented but radio revealed it to many more. They found that they could play a symphony under Toscanini with no risk of incurring the famous Toscanini wrath. If they came in wrong or played a false note they alone were the worse for it. They had nothing to lose and everything to gain, and they were not slow to tell the broadcasters about it. They begged for advance programs in order to provide themselves with music for future use."

UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS "Toscanini and his colleagues would be surprised if they knew how many unofficial members their orchestras comprise," said Mr. La Prade. "One fanatical flute player reported last season that he had played five different symphonies under five different conductors during a single week-end."

"Audience-participation is still in its infancy. Only a few experiments have been tried so far as music is concerned and they serve chiefly to indicate what remains to be done. Several obvious applications of the principle suggest themselves. We have had orchestral participation and also choral participation, but as yet no participation programs of band music, chamber music or opera. I think we may look forward to these."

"Imagine, if you can, 10,000 amateur musicians scattered throughout the continent, each invisible to the other but all collaborating in a synchronized performance of a Mozart symphony."

—New York Times.

SOUND WAVES TO CURE DISEASES

Japanese Professor's Claim

TOKYO: (By Mail).

A claim that the application of sound waves of ultra-high frequency of proper length can serve as a physical stimulant which aids the growth of living matter and contributes to the cure of cancer and sarcoma was set forth by Dr. Hisago Sasakawa, Professor at Osaka Higher Medical Specialists' School in a report he made at the fifth scientific meeting of the Japan Acoustic Society which was held at the Institute for Physical and Chemical Research.

Dr. Sasakawa also reported that when he applied sound waves of the proper length to tadpoles for four seconds, every three days, they matured prematurely. The applications were also carried into the vegetable field. Rice seeds which were subjected to sound waves before they were sown sprouted from one to two weeks earlier than those which were not, indicating that the results secured by the Osaka scientist may prove of great practical value to agriculture, says the paper.

"These vibrations stimulate the muscles and excite one's nerves," Dr. Sasakawa told a reporter. "If conducted skillfully the waves can be utilised in profitable experiments."



On his way to Tripuri Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (left) was received at the Madan Mahal Railway Station on Monday, by Seth Govind Das (right).

France Comes To England!

Interesting Programmes To Be Broadcast By B. B. C.

The State visit to England of the President of the French Republic, Monsieur Lebrun, on March 21, 22, 23 and 24 is the inspiration of a number of special broadcasts—in one of which, it is expected, Monsieur Lebrun himself will be heard—in Daventry's programmes for the week beginning March 19. In addition to actual broadcasts of the President's arrival at Victoria Station, London, and of the luncheon in his honour that will be given at Guildhall on the following day, a colourful background to the occasion will be provided by a variety of programmes reflecting French life, art and culture.

A BBC commentator will set the scene when Monsieur and Madame Lebrun are met at Victoria Station by their Majesties the King and Queen on March 21, and on March 22 another observer will be in the Lady Mayoress's Gallery at Guildhall to bring to listeners the vivid scene when the distinguished guests are entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor (Sir Frank Bowater), the Sheriffs, and the Corporation of the City of London. The broadcast will include, it is hoped, the Lord Mayor's address of welcome and Monsieur Lebrun's speech in reply.

Arrival at Victoria: Transmission 3, March 21, 3.25 p.m. G.M.T. Luncheon at Guildhall: Transmission 2, March 23, 11.5 a.m. G.M.T. Transmission 3, March 22, 2-15 p.m. G.M.T.

A feature programme for the purposes of which a BBC mobile recording unit will spend a week in Paris; a concert of military-band music, to which, it is planned, the Band of the Garde Republicaine, playing in Paris, and the BBC Military Band, playing in London, will contribute; a programme entitled "The Spirit of France," showing how the Englishman's regard for his French neighbours has developed; the third talk in Daventry's series, "This is France," and recitals of French music by Raymonde Collignon (soprano) and Mrs. Norman O'Neill (pianoforte) are other noteworthy broadcasts that will mark the occasion for the Daventry listener.

The result of the mobile recording unit's tour of Paris will be heard in a programme designed to give an impression of a day in the life of the French capital, written by Andre Beuler, a young novelist and poet, and with music specially composed by Maurice Jaubert, well known for his work for stage and screen. The day that the broadcast will picture includes visits to the Opera House on a gala night, to the Comedie Francaise, to a street market in Montmartre, and impressions of the shops, cafes, traffic, 'les halles' (the unique Parisian market), and of typical Paris scenes. This broadcast, in the preparation of which the BBC has had invaluable co-operation from the French State broadcasting authorities, will be the BBC's first feature programme wholly about a foreign city.

Transmission 4, March 21, 8 p.m. G.M.T.

The programme "The Discovery of France" will consist chiefly of an anthology of English writings about France, showing how the Englishman's attitude to the country has developed from the insularity of the eighteenth century into a whole-hearted appreciation of France's great contribution to the welfare and well-being of mankind.

Transmission 2, March 24, 11-15 a.m. G.M.T. Monsieur et Madame Toute le

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

Interviews And Commentaries In Daventry Programmes

The British Industries Fair, the great annual exhibition of goods manufactured or produced mainly within the British Empire, will be held this year from February 21 to March 4. As usual, it will run concurrently in London—at Olympia and Earl's Court—and Birmingham, where the engineering and hardware goods will be displayed.

Newcomers to the Empire Section of the Fair will be Burma and Jersey, and this year for the first time the Colonies will be represented in a collective exhibit. The Colonial Hall, which will present the individual displays of the East African Dependencies and of Malaya, Trinidad, Jamaica, Malta, Cyprus, and Mauritius, will be shaped like a horseshoe, and pillars at the side will carry the names of all the Colonies.

The Fair is expected to attract the usual large number of visitors from overseas, and Kenneth Adam, experienced journalist and broadcaster, will bring some of them to the microphone to tell listeners to Daventry of their impressions.

Another innovation at this year's Fair will be a Hall of Fashion, in which all the leading houses will demonstrate London's claim to be the wholesale fashion centre of Europe. In the adjoining Fashion Theatre eighteen mannequins will display the latest fashions, and a commentary on one of these dress parades will also be broadcast to overseas listeners.

Interviewing Overseas Visitors: Transmission 2, February 24, 11-55 a.m. G.M.T. "Fashion Parade": Transmission 3, February 24, 3-45 p.m. G.M.T.

THE CONGRESS CRISIS

(Continued from page 6)

dent by their voting in the election. They will throw in their lot with him. But even if they succeed in getting a majority—which is more than doubtful—the new Working Committee without the inclusion of Pandit Nehru and without the guidance and support of Mahatma Gandhi will not be powerful enough to lead the country into a mighty struggle with the Imperialist Government. That is why they are so eager to have a united front within the Congress but there are forces in both the ranks which do not want to continue that policy. This has to be avoided at any cost and the old policy of united front within the Congress to be continued. If that is achieved it may be said that better counsels and higher spirits have prevailed. One way of achieving it has been suggested above, there may be a thousand and one ways leading to the same end but there must be the will. If the Right wing and the Left wing agree to abide by whatever the Mahatma and the Pandit decide jointly, the real will of the nation would find its complete expression.

(CONCLUDED)

monde—"Mr. and Mrs. Everyman"—is the title of the broadcast in the series, "This is France." The speaker will be Felix de Grand-Combe, the author of several witty surveys of English and French characteristics. Under his real name of Felix Boillot, he is well known on both sides of the Channel not only for his scholastic eminence—he is Professor of French Language and Literature at the University of Bristol—but for his distinguished service to the French and British Armies during the Great War. Listeners to his talk may expect to hear an entertaining, as well as a penetrating, analysis of the average Frenchman and his wife.

Transmission 2, March 27, 11-45 a.m. G.M.T.

'Genasprin' stops HEADACHES

Two tablets of 'Genasprin' with a little water will end even the most stubborn Headaches in a few minutes. 'Genasprin' goes right to the root of the trouble and acts with amazing swiftness. And because it is absolutely pure, you can take it without fear—'Genasprin' cannot upset your digestion or harm your heart.

'Genasprin' also relieves NEURITIS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MALARIA, DENGUE; banishes SLEEPLESSNESS and quickly checks COLDS and CHILLS.

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Nearly 2 out of 5 Babies Born in India die before they are one year old!

How many of these lives are sacrificed to improper feeding? A 10 anna tin of Glaxo, the purest and safest milk in the world, feeds, builds, and safeguards a new born baby for 9 days, or for 18 if Glaxo is given in turn with the breast. Start your baby on Glaxo to-day.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Congress Unity

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The question now before us all is whether the present situation would revolve itself into a definite parting of the ways in the Congress or only into a temporary breakdown of our mutual relations with the prospect of a deeper unity in the near future. That a temporary breakdown occurs is inevitable both because of the things said and felt during the election and the differences of the past few years.

A genuine policy of united front would attempt to-day to provide for a period of flux in the life of the Congress. Already a number of rigidities have crept into our political life and they are tending to multiply. I will give here only one instance. The Old Guard, while withdrawing from the Working Committee, has assured the Congress of its continued co-operation, but in the broader ranks of its adherence there is a feeling of bitterness and they are eagerly and hopefully awaiting the total collapse and disintegration of the New Guard. Among the broad ranks of the New Guard also there is unhealthy glee and much talk is prevalent about the reactionary and authoritarian character of the Old Guard and its desire to disrupt the unity of the Congress. These are our rigidities and we must melt them and this we can do only if the Congress heads for a period of flux in which much self-examination and educative effort on all sides must take place.

In a situation such as this, the stand taken up by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru merits deeper thought than some of us are likely to bestow upon it. We of the Left can be easily irritated with him for forsaking us. There is another side to the picture. In realisation of the widening rift between the two broad sections of the Congress which is partly the outcome of imagined differences and avoidable bungle, he probably wishes not to be bedeviled with the responsibility of partisanship and to work towards ending the present unhappy situation. Moreover, whether one agrees or not with his present position, not much good can be done by finding fault with it and a far more pertinent effort would be to help him in restoring the unity of the Congress, on a firmer basis and of greater understanding than before.

We must seek to discover the points of agreement in our various policies and methods of work on which the Congress as a whole

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Hyderabad Satyagraha

P. C. MARWAHA (Hoshiarpur) supports the movement started in Hyderabad State for civil and religious liberties and responsible government.

States Front

K. B. NAMBIAR expects that the final fight against British imperialism is likely to be fought on the States' front.

D. J. T. High School

"AN OLD STUDENT OF THE SCHOOL" draws attention to various omissions in the Silver Jubilee Magazine and Report of the School which was recently published. The Old Boys' Union, with whose activities eminent men like Justice Jayakar, Dr. Paranjape etc. were connected, gets no mention in the Report. The address presented to Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, the founder, is also not referred to. The correspondent hopes that such omissions will be made good in subsequent issues.

Home For Juvenile Beggars

K. D. COSTA suggests the foundation of institutes like Dr. Barnardo's homes in England to house and reclaim juvenile beggars.

Khar Meeting Report

V. H. MEHTA contradicts the report of a meeting held at Khar, which appeared in our issue of the 19th Feb. and says that those who wanted to protest against the new budget taxation staged a walk-out to avoid disturbances.

Sirohi Complaint

D. P. SINGH protests against the cancellation of the Bamanwara fair by the Sirohi State authorities on the ground that it coincides with Muharram.

can stand united. We must do so in recognition of the patent fact that both Gandhists and Socialists are revolutionary and that neither group has exhausted its revolutionary possibilities of progress and advance. All parallels between to-day and Surat are ignorant and ill-placed. In the split that took place between extremists and moderates, history was all on the side of the extremists as the moderates were no longer a force for advance in the country. History is to-day on both sides and the refusal to recognise this fact can only lead to a situation in which both groups would checkmate each other and none would advance.

We have to prepare for a new assault on imperialism. The will

of the people must be further steeled and our organisations should engage in more vigorous action. And, during all this, a part of our effort should be directed towards seeing that the Congress does not get divided into two hostile factions facing each other across an ever-widening gulf. The Congress should become a still more powerful organisation whose different sections march side by side and between them run many threads of understanding and sympathy. Only thus can all talk of incompatible elements and alternative leadership cease and in its place arise the concept of a leadership that really leads.—

Yours etc.,

RAMMANOHAR LOHIA.

Sardar Vallabhbhai

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—I would like to draw the attention of your readers to an editorial note under the above caption, penned by Kaka Kalelkar in the latest issue of "Sarvodaya" (Wardha). Following is its English rendering:—

"It has fallen to the lot of Sardar Vallabhbhai" generally to take the bitter dose of suspicion and distrust. The atmosphere against him has been so polluted that even the attempt to purify it would fail. Yet, I think it to be my duty to publish my opinion on the allegations made against him in respect of his so-called anti-Maharashtrian feelings. For more than twenty years I have seen his regime closely and there were some differences of opinion between us on several occasions owing to temperamental divergences, but I have never seen any trace of anti-Maharashtrian feeling in him. He knows only one enemy and that is the slavery of the country. He is really the Sardar of Swaraj. Vallabhbhai is in the forefront among those few who have that rare quality of guiding the nation to its destination of complete independence and my faith in his independence has made me his soldier with full trust. The prestige and the interest of the country are safe in his hands. People whose selfish motives are not served, may say anything they like, but the day will come when people will recognise the intrinsic worth of the able Sardar of India as America realises that of George Washington.—

Yours, etc.

CHINU G. SHAH.

A Plea For Exemption Of Bombay Suburbs To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—One does not wish to quarrel with the Hon'ble

Mr. Latthe's peroration that the rich landlord of Malabar Hill must contribute for the betterment of his poor brethren, at Parol or World. At the same time one must examine whether this standard is applied to the property holders in the suburbs. It seems from the Budget speech of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister that he had in mind the shifting of the burden of the incidents of taxation in Urban areas in Bombay but not the suburban area except as incidental thereto. It is apt to be forgotten that imposition of the new 10 per cent tax which was felt by the richer class of landlord in Bombay is sure to weigh down heavily and unjustly penalise the middle class suburban proprietors, who have invested their major savings in small buildings built mainly with a view to have healthy residences, often with the active assistance of the Government itself, and not with a view to become 'rentiers'. The burden of taxation even at present is heavier on the suburbs than in Bombay. There are certain other features, which must also be noted.

Unlike the city proper in the suburbs only 1/4th of the total area can be built and not more than one storey is permissible, with the result that intensive building with a view to make heavy profits is impossible. In fact it has never been a profitable job from a commercial sense and one will find that the majority of the property owners are people of moderate means. Co-operative Housing Societies, and Government aided proprietors in the various building schemes. One may rather compare them with the peasant proprietors and not Zamindars. The incidence of the present taxation on an average middle class property in the suburbs, for example, in the Bandra area is as follows:—

House Tax 7 per cent.
Sewerage Cess 4 per cent.
Water charges by meter 8 to 9 per cent.

(In Bombay consolidated 18 and 1/4 per cent. is paid as against this 19 to 20 per cent.)

Non-Agricultural Land Revenue to Government 1 to 2 per cent.

Insurance, repairs, depreciation, vacancies, etc., 9 to 11 per cent.

Over and above this an income tax is being levied which varies between 6 to 7 per cent.

From the above, one will see that the present rate of taxation is 35 to 40 per cent.

Over and above this the Bombay Government now desires to levy an additional tax of ten per cent., which would mean taxation ranging between 45 to 50 per cent. on middle class proprietors which burden of taxation cannot be any canon of taxation whether progressive, ability or otherwise be termed just or equitable.

It appears from the Budget speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister that he holds that the additional taxation is not unjust inasmuch as the total taxation according to him would only be 21 per cent., but as shown above, the total taxation would not be 21 per cent., but would be 45 to 50 per cent. One must have therefore convincing reasons to justify such a heavy taxation. If one takes care to find out the real state of the finances of the various Co-operative Building Societies, one would find that the finances of many of those Societies are in doleful state, and are hardly able to declare even dividends of 4 per cent. Under the various Government Schemes and active encouragement for becoming proprietors of small buildings in the various model schemes, the properties are mortgaged to Government itself for payment of the loans at high rate of interest. With the building activities spread out intensely and hundreds of buildings sprung up in the Northern part of the city like Dadar, Matunga and Mahim, etc., the suburbs are no longer popular nor are rents high nor has there been any plausible necessity or even inquiry for rent control. The various local Bodies like Municipalities and the Notified Area Committees, etc., in the suburbs are financially in very straitened circumstances and find it difficult even to keep the suburbs clean and healthy much to make them cleaner and healthier than Bombay. They could hardly manage to make the suburbs more cleaner and healthier without further taxation. The result of the Government imposing the crushing new burden would be that schemes for better sanitation for the suburbs will have to be deferred unless the Government helps in some other manner. The special features of the suburbs thus differ vastly from the city proper from the point of view of further taxation, and it is really and sincerely hoped, the same would be taken into consideration by the Government.

One really fails to believe how Government can plausibly include the suburban proprietors within the category of the rich Malabar Hill proprietors able to bear the heavy taxation. It is one thing to levy taxation on rentiers of

Hopes Of Gradual Improvement In Yarn Market

Bombay, March 8.

The week under review has been overshadowed by political events along with a number of holidays as a result of which there were only a few working days and turnover was therefore much below normal. Outlook in yarns was considerably reduced and prices were more inclined to decline further owing to continued absence of satisfactory demand from consuming districts. Latest reports from several parts of the country regarding communal troubles have been affecting the local market very unfavourably and it is feared that the demand from all those important consuming districts will naturally fall off at least for some time to come. As regards export markets there have been reports of some further improvement in communal troubles at Rangoon. As regards Singapore, Penang, Bangkok and markets in Far East some slight improvement is in evidence as enquiries have increased to some extent from these important overseas markets. Cotton prices have remained very steady and have been showing gradual improvement in sympathy with America. On the whole if political situation in the country shows improvement and cotton prices remain steady at or about this level, it is very likely that the general business conditions will show gradual improvement in the course of the next few days.

Latest reports go to show that the prices of yarns in Lancashire have been showing further improvement. So long as prices of Japanese, Shanghai and Indian yarns of similar counts and qualities are much below the Manchester quotations there seems to be hardly any hope of further fresh business in Manchester yarns.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS. Prices in almost all kinds of Japanese and Shanghai yarns have remained unchanged during the week with an uncertain tendency at the close. There has been hardly any improvement in prices in spite of recent improvement in cotton and in spite of very steady prices quoted for forward deliveries both by Japanese and Shanghai Spinners. This is partly due to heavy arrivals and partly due to very restricted demand from consuming centres probably because of the continued decline in prices during the last few

days. In case of Mercerised yarns prices have remained almost unchanged with a quiet uncertain. Speculative turnover in this class of yarns has been very limited in spite of the present low and attractive level of prices. Fresh forward business with Japan and Shanghai is negligible. Sampan continues to show improvement in sympathy with recent rise in cotton where as Exchange has been showing somewhat weaker tendency as a result of firmer tendency in Sterling Exchange.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS. There has been no change to report in the official prices of the Italian Syndicate during the week. As anticipated in these columns spot prices in almost all kinds of artificial silk yarns have been showing a tendency to decline after the publication of the Government of India's Budget. Several dealers in the local market as well as in consuming districts have been disappointed to find that there had been no increase in the import duty of intervening during the week. Some weak holders have started unloading their holdings at the best market rates. This has naturally affected the market very unfavourably and it is very likely that the prices will decline yet further in the course of the next few days on account of continued pressure not only in the local market but also in all important consuming centres. As regards Japanese yarns stocks are yet very small but arrivals have been increasing by the incoming steamers and prices have a tendency to decline further. Fresh forward business with Japanese Spinners is yet very limited owing to continued curtailment in production. The future tendency is distinctly weak.

INDIAN YARNS. Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., has been naturally restricted due to a number of holidays intervening during the week. As a result of improvement in cotton, enquiries have considerably increased both in 10 1/2s and 20 1/2s and sellers have improved their limits to the extent of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per bale. The future tendency is yet uncertain.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 8	
GOVT. SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	97 1/2
4 per cent 1940-45	110 1/2
5 per cent 1945-55	112 1/2
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	112 1/2
Bank of Hindustan	28
Bank of India	140
Central Bank	33 1/4
Imperial Bank F.P.	153 1/2
Imperial Bank P.P.	370
Indian Overseas Bank	48
Reserve Bank	112 1/2
Union Bank	5 1/2
TEXTILES	
Ahmd. New Textiles	407 1/2

Ambica	258 1/4
Arun	217 1/2
Arvind	121 1/2
Asok	137 1/2
Bharatkhand	222 1/2
Bombay Dyeing	837 1/2
Buckingham and Carnatic	185
Calcutta	607 1/2
Central India	215
Century	220
Colaba	115 1/2
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	485
Marsden	86 1/2
Elgri	112 1/2
Gokak	131 1/4
Hukumchand	168 1/2
Indore	48 1/4
Jubilee	215
Khatia Makanji	365
Kohinoor	250 1/2
Laxmi Cotton	502 1/2
Madhusudan	280
Marsden	86 1/2
Morari	175
Mysore	38 1/4
Nandlal Bhandari	77 1/4
New Great	212 1/2
Rajpur	71 1/2
Rajnarayan	180
Sajan	97 1/2
Sassoon and Alliance	88
Shalapur	320
Simplex	211 1/2
Swadeshi	212 1/2
Vishnu	112 1/2
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1405
Tata Hydro Ord.	186 1/2
Tata Power Ord.	172 1/2
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electric	135 1/2
Rajpur Electric	118
Amalgamated	12 1/2
Bombay Suburban	145
Bombay Tram	126 1/4
Lahore Electric	480
Surat Electric	167 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	325
Associated Cements	113 1/4
Belapur	171 1/4
Bombay Burma New	149 1/2
Bombay Burma Old	435
Bombay Steam	212 1/2
Bombay Telephone	70 1/2
Br. B. Petrol	3 1/2
Burma Corporation	6 1/2
Dalmia Cement	8 1/2
Indian Bleaching	126 1/2
Industrial Investment Tr.	42
Indian Radio Ord.	300
Indian Radio Defd.	300
Indian Copper	2 1/2
Indian Iron	30 1/2
Mysore Sugar	28 1/2
Port Canning	67 1/2
Premier Construction	61 1/2
Rohas Industries	25 1/2
Scindia Steam	10 1/4
Shivrajpur	40 1/2
Tata Oil	39 1/2
Tata Steel Ord.	255 1/2
Tata Steel Defd.	117 1/2
JUTES	
Birla Jute	17
Howrah	56 1/2
Hukumchand	7 1/2
Kamarkhaty	523
Kankarnath	385
Lawrence	385
Reliance	65

HOW CAN I GET THROUGH THE DAY?

This feeling of impotence, of inability to cope with the daily round is due to loss of vitality and nervous force. Deal with it at once, before you become a confirmed invalid. Take Wincarnis, and get back your health and lost vitality! Wincarnis will put new blood, new energy, new life into you! Make you able to concentrate, to give your best on every occasion! You will work with a will and be fit and fresh at the end of the day!

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IT WILL HELP YOU, TOO!

Countless men and women have regained health and strength by the aid of Wincarnis. Impoverished blood has been enriched, frayed nerves restored, flabby muscles strengthened by this marvellous restorative. Benefit by their experience—Get a bottle and begin taking Wincarnis—today!

The unfailing body-builder specially prepared for this climate—Wincarnis, over 20,000 recommendations from medical men

Read this woman's experience

"WINCARNIS is certainly all that it is claimed to be. A few years ago I had a very serious illness and was rendered helpless for 5 months. On recovering, my one great mainstay was WINCARNIS. I did my best to keep on WINCARNIS all through convalescence, and my friends were astonished to find out how quickly I had regained my strength." Mrs. F. S.

FIT AND FRESH AT THE DAY'S END

COLEMAN & CO. LTD. WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND

'B.O.' (Body-Odour) THREATENS EVERYBODY

Protect PERSONAL FRESHNESS this simple way

You may believe you can't have 'B.O.' and yet you may be offending your friends without knowing it. For anyone may have Body-Odour. We can't stop perspiring; perspiration is necessary and healthy. But if it is left to clog the pores of the skin it soon leads to Body-Odour, which is offensive to others—particularly in crowded places. But there is an easy way to safeguard yourself against 'B.O.' Use Lifebuoy Toilet Soap regularly. Its rich lather, with the special antiseptic health element, goes right down into the pores and washes away every trace of stale perspiration and waste matter. Don't risk having Body-Odour—use Lifebuoy Toilet Soap from to-day and ensure your personal freshness!

LIFEBUOY TOILET SOAP

Made in India from pure vegetable oils only

LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

STOPS 'B.O.' (Body-Odour)

Senator Smith Opposes Any Release Of Loan Cotton

FURTHER TENDERS AGAINST MARCH
Narrow Movement In N. Y. Cotton Market

BOMBAY, March 8. Senator Smith announced on Tuesday that he is opposed to any release of loan cotton until Cotton Bill is passed by Congress. We should not sell a bale until we see how much is to be repossessed by farmers under the pending legislation.

The New York cotton market was quiet with foreign and domestic trade buying meeting Bombay straddle reversing. Prices are not far from the level where loan repossessions by growers are believed to be profitable.

The market opened steady and was moderately active with buying and selling orders more evenly divided. Fluctuations were narrow. Notices against 4,200 bales were again stopped by leading longs. Price movement was narrow and the market was steady.

At the opening July was quoted one point up at 8.17 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was some selling and prices declined to 8.14 which was the lowest level. The market finally closed at a decline of 4 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 9.13c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET
The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a limited business and close at a net decline of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.82c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET
The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with July 4.82. There was light hedging and Bombay liquidation which met local buying, covering and trade calling. Later on there was straddle selling against New York and professional realising against small trade calling.

The market closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 8.40d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Egyptian cotton market was quietly steady and Gaza futures closed unchanged. Uppers closed advanced 3 points. The Alexandria market was quiet but steady and Sakels futures closed 6 points up to 3 points down while Ashmouni futures advanced from 7 to 11 points.

STATISTICAL POSITION
In spite of the abrupt cessation of export buying at the recovery early last week, the cheerful tone apparent at the time of my last cable was maintained until the beginning of the present week. Then, however, disappointing overseas advices and the continued absence of any trade interest provoked realising and interior selling, supplemented, as regards Gaza 7, by straddle sales against Uppers, and though offerings were not great in weight prices were depressed sharply. The decline was eventually checked by the appearance of trade orders for both Gaza 7 and Uppers, which stemmed the selling, but the buying lacked animation and with speculative support absent little ground has been regained.

BEAR SALES
The market is suffering from the effects of the recently enforced regulation governing bear sales. Speculative participation having since been entirely one-sided. The bull positions built up last week have now been reduced considerably, but a fairly substantial amount is still outstanding, and this, in the absence of any counterbalancing short interest, remains a potential source of weakness. There are indications, however, that any material extension of the decline would meet increased resistance.

After coming virtually to a standstill export business has shown some promise of revival in the last few days. New inquiry for Ashmouni, Zagora, and Gaza 7 has come from Lancashire and

INCREASED ACTIVITY ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Commodity Shares Up

London, March 7. Messrs. Bativala and Karani have received the following cable:—
Gilts steady. All industrial reflecting increasing activity which is developing and which we believe will show rising tendency of commodity shares embracing oils, rubbers, coppers. All very firm and with international situation showing continued improvement believe market undergoing psychological change.
Camell Laird 9
Richard Thomas 3/8
Westland Aircraft 9/8
Imperial Airways 29
Morris Motors 83
Tube Investments 32 1/2
Anglo Alpha Cement 5/3
Turner Newall 82
British Celanese 11 8/9
Assam Doora 23 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 8. There was no direct cause for the weakness in the local market despite relative cheapness of local prices as compared with foreign growths, but it appears that pending the final outcome of the U.S. Farm Bill, there is less disposition to operate on the bull side. However we believe over prices are attractive and there appears little risk in buying scale down. In foreign markets trade reports are improving and the increased activity in industries is expected to have a constructive effect in the long run.

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 154/8 for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 154 and with scattered selling prices declined to Rs. 153/10. The market was steady at this level with a restricted business.

Liverpool market was due to open one point down but it opened 2 points down which influenced some selling in the local market and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 153/4. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

PRIVATE CABLES	
N. Y. July Highest	8.17+01
(10 a.m.)	
N. Y. July Lowest	8.14-02
(2-15 p.m.)	
Liverpool July Highest	4.83+02
Liverpool July Lowest	4.80-01
Messrs. Devkanan Nanjee have received their New	

Cotton Room Rates
Bombay, March 8
Extra
Springs Sup Fine FG Good

change our opinion."

"Looks higher. Recommend buying July selling October."

"Market acts as if overbought although market may go somewhat higher possibly 15 points. Strongly recommend taking profits on longs and hedging long commitments by sales of October, December cotton in New York."

PRIVATE CABLES
N. Y. July Highest 8.17+01
N. Y. July Lowest 8.14-02
Liverpool July Highest 4.83+02
Liverpool July Lowest 4.80-01
Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

"Spot houses buying old crop months. Foreign buying distant months. Increased liquidation, are not inclined to change our opinion."
"Looks higher. Recommend buying July selling October."
"Market acts as if overbought although market may go somewhat higher, or possibly 15 points. Strongly recommend taking profits on longs and hedging long commitments by sales of October, December cotton in New York."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—
New York Cotton Exchange Service cable:
Analysis foreign supply American indicates prospect better United States exports compared last season. Domestic and British mills better. Cotton legislation likely take several weeks. One of their Liverpool friends cable: Smith Bill bullish nears, bearish distant.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, March 7.
March 8.75-01
May 8.35-04
July 8.16-02
October 7.65-01
December 7.65-01
January 7.65-01
Middling Spot 9.13-04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New Orleans, March 7.
March 8.85-01
May 8.45-01
July 8.24-01
Middling spot 8.82-00

NEW YORK
New York, March 7.
11 a.m. Ranges—
March 8.78/8.78
May 8.35/8.35
July 8.16/8.16
October 7.65/7.65
December 7.65/7.65
January 7.65/7.65
Middling spot 9.13/9.13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 7.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 6,000
Day's exports to Great Britain Nil
Day's exports to the Continent 1,000
Day's exports to China and Japan Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, March 7.
March 5.03+01
April 5.01+01
May 4.99+02
June 4.97+02
July 4.95+01
August 4.93+01
September 4.91+01
October 4.89+01
November 4.87+01
December 4.85+01
January 4.83+01
February 4.81+01
March 4.79+01
Middling spot 5.40+04
10-12 a.m. quotations—
March 4.99
May 4.97
July 4.95

Egyptian Cotton
Liverpool, March 7.
GIZA—
Spot 7.20+1
March 6.50-0
GIZA No. 2—
March 7.04-0
May 7.08+1
July 7.13+1
October 7.13-0
November 7.13-0
January 7.13-0
UPPERS—
Spot 6.13+7
March 5.99+3
May 6.02+3
June 6.07+3
July 6.07+3
August 6.07+3
September 6.07+3
October 6.07+3
November 6.07+3
January 6.07+3
GIZA—
March 12.63+17
May 12.71+15
July 12.63+9
November 12.63+9
January 12.63+9

LONDON RUBBER
London, March 7.
Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers 8 7/16

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 8. Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny at £7-2 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points up at 176.91. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.69 3/16. London silver prices were unchanged with spot silver quoted at 20 9/16d. The market was quiet and featureless with small buying at fixed rates. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8 12 1/2. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 54-1-3 and forward was Rs. 52-7-0. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD
Ready 36 15 0
Fagan delivery 36 15 0
Chaitra delivery 36 15 0
Chaitra Tejmandi 0 2 6
Vaishakh delivery 37 0 3
Vaishakh Tejmandi 0 4 3

SILVER
Ready 52 13 0
Fagan delivery 52 11 0
Chaitra delivery 52 7 0
Chaitra Tejmandi 0 8 0
Vaishakh delivery 52 4 0
Vaishakh Tejmandi 0 14 0

LONDON SILVER
London, March 7.
Spot 20 9/16
Forward 19 7/8

LONDON GOLD
London, March 7.
Gold bars fine per oz £7-2 1/2

LONDON METALS
London, March 7.
Copper 43 6 3
Lead 112 12
Spelter 413 18 9
Tin 2214 10 0

Bombay Metals
Bombay, March 8
London market—
Standard copper cash (buyers) 243-2-6
Standard copper 3 months 243-7-6
Electrolytic copper 248-0-0
Bombay market—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 40-4-0
Copper sheets Rs. 40-10-0
Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled
London, March 7.
April 210-0-0
March 211-2-4

Groundnuts And Seeds
Bombay, March 7.
Castor seeds May—
Opening 27 11 6
Highest 27 11 6
Lowest 27 9 3
Closing 27 11 6
Groundnuts May—
Opening 28 11 0
Highest 28 12 0
Lowest 28 8 0
Closing 28 10 3
Groundnuts May—
Opening 22 11 0
Highest 22 11 3
Lowest 22 8 0
Closing 22 9 3

Wheat Liverpool
Liverpool, March 7.
March 52 1/4d.
May 53 5/8d.
March New 50 3/4d.
May New 51 1/8d.
July New 53 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago
Chicago, March 7.
May 0.68 1/2
July 0.68 3/4
September 0.68 1/2

LONDON SUGAR
London, March 7.
March 6s. 2 1/2d.

New York Sugar
New York, March 7.
July 1.88
September 1.92
November 1.92
January 1.92

Bombay Sugar
Bombay, March 8.
Ready Javass 15 14 0
Shipment March 5 11 0
Shipment April-June 5 11 0
Shipment July-Sept. 5 12 0
Kear 5 13 0
Saraya 5 11 0
Java Spot F 6.20.

COTTON TENDERS
Bombay, March 8
Bengal March 100 100
Omra March 450

Cotton Straddles
Bombay, March 8
Br. A/May N. Y. May Rs. 44, Liverpool May Rs. 61 1/2.
Br. J/Aug. N. Y. July Rs. 37 1/2, Liverpool Rs. 5 8/8.
New York Liverpool Mar. 105, May 138, July 124, October 141, December 139, Jan. 139.

Tenders For Sterling
On Wednesday, the 8th March 1939, tenders to the amount of £905,000 at 1s. 5 1/2d. were received and accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 5th March 1939 on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 8.
3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes 97 1/4
3 1/4 per cent 1940/52 Loan 98 1/2
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 100 1/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101 1/2
3 per cent 1963/65 97 1/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55 104 1/10
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds 107 1/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110 1/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 117 1/10
5 per cent U. P. Bonds 98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 101 1/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 104 1/8

TAX FREE
5 per cent 1943/55 114 9/8
5 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111 1/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4 per cent 1972 B. P. T. 109 1/4
4 per cent 1974 M. Deb. 108 1/8
5 per cent 1954 M. Deb. 117 1/8
5 per cent M. Deb. 1954 129
6 per cent K. P. T. 1956 129

MONEY MARKET
Bombay, March 8.
B. C. RATES—
D 1/5 7/8
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/8 1/16 to May 1/8 1/32 June to February.

NEW YORK
Bank's selling T. T. 266 5/8
Bank's buying T. T. 263 3/8
Bank's buying D. D. 282 5/8
Bank's buying D. D. 283 5/8

PARIS
Bank's selling T. T. 1,310
Bank's buying T. T. 1,325
JALNA—
Bank's selling T. T. 78 1/2
Bank's buying T. T. 77 5/4
Bank's buying 80 days 77

AMSTERDAM
Bank's selling D. D. 65 1/4
JAV—
Bank's selling D. D. 65 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. 84 1/8
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. 46 5/8
Bank's buying D. D. 46 1/2

CROSS RATE
New York/London 4.68 1/8 7th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 8th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 29/32 8th instant.

SHANGHAI
Bank's selling D. D. 8 3/16 8th instant.
Java/London 8.80 5/8 8th instant.
London/Paris 176.91 7th instant.
London/Berlin 27.83 1/2 7th instant.
London/Switzerland 20.53 1/4 7th instant.
London/Berlin 11.68 3/4 7th instant.
London/Stockholm 18.42 3/8 7th instant.

NEW YORK
New York 4.69 1/8 7th instant.
London/Amssterdam 8.82 13/16 7th instant.
London/Italy 89.17 7th instant.
London/Switzerland 20.53 1/4 7th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Very Steady.

Gold £7-2 1/2 8th instant.
Silver £7-2 1/2 7th instant.
Gold £7-2 1/2 7th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 9/16 8th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 7/8 6th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 7th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 8th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 7th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 6th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 6th instant.
London Discounts 9 months 11/16 per cent 7th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money—
Call 1 to 1 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS
London, March 7.
Call Loan London 1/2
3 per cent 38 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59 98 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53 105
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 108 3/4
4 per cent 1955/58 107 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47 107 3/4
5 per cent 1949/52 95 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 70
1 1/2 per cent War Loan 97 7/8
4 per cent Funding 108 5/8
1950/50
Indian Iron and Steel New 44 1/2
Ordinary 44 1/2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, March 8.
Wheat 10,478 cwt.
Linseed 26,039 cwt.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds 412 cwt.
Gingellyseed 407 cwt.
Poppyseed 407 cwt.
Groundnuts 33,724 cwt.
Castorseed 783 cwt.
Rice 2,991 cwt.
Myrabollams 3,954 cwt.
Cottonseed 6,039 cwt.
Gram 3,053 cwt.
Joovar 1,244 cwt.
Bajree 215 cwt.
Indian Sugar 2,601 cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, March 7.
Wheat Rosario Santa Fe 21
March sellers
Wheat Barletta Russo unquoted
Wheat South Australian
Afloat sellers 22 1/2

LINSEED OIL
London, March 7.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt March sellers 24 1/2
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt May/Aug. sellers 24 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, March 7.
Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 5 1/8

LONDON SPELTER
London, March 7.
Spelter hard (Indian brand) 5 0 1/2
unchanged

Long Liquidation On Stock Exchange

STEEL SHARES DECLINE AFTER STEADY OPENING

Cotton Mill Shares Barely Steady

BOMBAY, March 8. The local Share Bazar opened to-day with an optimistic feeling, but lack of buying support was followed by general realising, which resulted in a gradual decline in Steel shares.

The Wall-Street Market although finished high-r, U. S. Steel shares showing an improvement of 5/8 at dol. 63-3/4; but prospects of a rift between President Roosevelt and Congressional Emergency Bloc was somewhat disturbing and imported caution. U. S. Steel activity indicates a slight recession and with improved international political situation, the long-range outlook remains encouraging. The market is likely to be irregular in the near future.

The local market has wonderfully recovered from the low levels reached for Tata Steel shares, but it appears that after the recent rise, Professionals are inclined to await some new developments. However, it may be said that the last huge decline in prices has resulted in heavy losses to several operators and to this extent they will not be able to take active interest. Thus we will have narrow business and at times small orders having comparatively greater influence over prices, giving a false impression of the market.

Tata Steel shares opened steady with Dids. quoted at Rs. 1,207 and advanced to Rs. 1,215 under scattered buying. Later on there was general scattered long liquidation and price declined to Rs. 1,170. Cotton Mill shares were quiet with Bombay Dyings quoted at Rs. 837-8.

TEXTILE SHARES
BOMBAY, March 8.
100 Ahmd. Advancor 390 0
250 BOMBAY DYING 838 12
100 CENTURY 220 0
100 CENTRAL INDIA 215 0
100 COLABA 118 0
100 Coorla 95 0
250 Davis 75 1/2
250 Dawn 320 0
100 E. D. Sassoon 0-3-6
100 Finlay 100 0
100 GOKAK 132 0
100 Hindustan 1708 0
100 Indor 46 8
100 Khatau 105 0
100 KOHINOOR 251 0
250 Laxmi 480 0
250 Madras United 35 0
100 Morari 125 8
250 Model 51 8
200 MYSORE 89 0
200 NEW GREAT 213 0
100 Oommanahalli 40 0
100 PHOENIX 222 8
250 Sassoon Silk 68 8
1,000 Sholapur 3200 0
50 SIMPLEX 72 0
100 SWADESHI 212 8
100 Swan 101 8
500 Vishnu 112 8
1,000 Westerns 880 0

BANKS
50-100 Baroda 114 8
25-50 Central 33 4
500 Imperial 1,530 0
125-500 Imp. Conty. 370 0
50-100 Imp. KD. 140 0
100 Reserve Bank 112 12
5 Unions 5 13

CEMENT
100 Associated 113 4
100 Empire 685 0
15-100 Jupiter 12 8
200 Mercantile 53 0
15-75 New India 36 0
200 Oriental 4,200 0
10-50 Vulcan 7-3-8

ELECTRIC
100 Ah. Old 135 0
1,000 ANDHRA 1,400 0
10 Ajmer 11
50 Bombay Tram 126 4
100 Bombay Suburban 142 8
10 Broach 9 12
100 Karachi 190 0
100 Poona 172 8
100 Surat 162 8
100 TATA HYDRO 151 0
1,000 TATA POWERS 1,273 12

RAILWAYS
500 Ahmedabad Prantli XD 941 4
100 C. Province 100 4
100 Dh Baramati 103 17
100 Gujarat 96 8
100 Indraprastha 101 8
100 Machora Jamner 99 0
100 Sara Sarajani 99 0
500 Tapti Valley 760 0

MISCELLANEOUS
100 Alcock 326 0
10 Air Services 8 8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR 172 8
200 Bombay Safe Dep. 840 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM 213 0
125 B. BURMA 436 0
50 BOMBAY Conty 148 12
8sh. B. Petrol 3 8
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE 79 12
100 IN. BLEACHING 126 8
50 Ind Invest Trust 42 0
100 I. Radio Delid 280 0
100 I. Radio Ord. 380 0
100 Port Canning 67 8
30 Premier Con. 61 12
15 Scindia 18 4
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil) 39 8

PREFERENCE
5-1/2 Amalgamated (T.F.) 106 0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley 1,495 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam 285 0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.) 74 8
6 p.c. Central India (T.F.) 564 0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 107 4
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd 97 4
7 p.m. Tata Hydro 146 14
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power 1,530 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st 210 0
7 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd 157 8
1 p.c. Vishnu 117 8

DEBENTURES
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley 102 2
6 p.c. Andhra Valley 105 10

Long Liquidation On Stock Exchange

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100 E. D. Sassoon 0-3-6
100 Finlay 100 0
100 GOKAK 132 0
100 Hindustan 1708 0
100 Indor 46 8
100 Kh

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1939

Literacy Drive In City

500 Centres To
Be OpenedStudents And Citizens To
Be Trained In Imparting
Education To Adults

Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee appointed by the Managing Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay, in co-operation with the Bombay Adult Education Committee, has decided to carry on a Literacy Campaign in the City and suburbs of Bombay in the month of May, writes Miss Godavari Gokhale, Secretary of the Campaign Committee.

In the City of Bombay amongst the persons over the age of five only 314 men and 173 women per thousand are literate (Quinquennial Report of the Department of Education). The object of the campaign, therefore, is to rouse public conscience to the need of mass literacy and to spread it to the same extent amongst men and women in the City.

In order to achieve this object quickly, it is necessary to make efforts on a large scale and to start hundreds of literacy centres in all parts of the City. The working class localities such as 'F' and 'G' Wards where the percentage of literacy is very low, will need special attention. Special centres will be opened to suit the needs of women.

The Committee has decided to begin its work in right earnest for liquidating illiteracy in the City by starting 500 literacy centres spread over the City and suburbs of Bombay.

Period Of Campaign

The period of actual teaching is to be restricted to one month only from the first of May to the 31st of May 1939. It is true that one month's time is not enough to make a person literate, that is, to teach him to write, read and count up to one hundred, but in one month the reading and writing of a few alphabets and of simple words can be taught and moreover one month's experience will be invaluable for the organisers of the Campaign for preparing plans to maintain the work till a satisfactory standard of literacy is reached.

A fairly large proportion of the adults who will attend the classes for one month will, it is hoped, be willing to continue their education in classes which will last for six months or more. This month and the next will be devoted to propaganda and organisation in preparation for one month's actual teaching.

Location Of Centres

If the Campaign is to be a success, it is necessary to have enough places available for conducting the centres. The location of the centre will be near the residence of

the prospective students. Efforts will be made to secure buildings of colleges and schools as also Municipal, Government and private premises. Voluntary organisations will be ready to accommodate classes in their buildings whenever they can conveniently do so. Classes will be held in Mill compounds and sheds in factories whenever conducted during hours of work.

A majority of the classes to be conducted in working class localities will be held in verandahs or rooms of chawls or in the open spaces in the groups of chawls. It is very likely that the adults and specially workers, may attend the classes in greater numbers and with greater regularity and punctuality, if the classes are conducted at their very doors.

The time for holding classes will vary with the needs of the particular locality and of the class of pupils who attend. Centres conducted in working class localities will be conducted at night, as that is the only time when workers can be free to attend the classes. It is necessary to keep the centres open for two hours daily, so that each adult attending the class will receive instruction for at least one hour, and each teacher will be able to manage two batches.

Teachers And Their Training

As actual teaching is to be done for a month only, it should not be difficult to get a sufficient number of voluntary teachers and supervisors. The voluntary teaching and supervising staff will be mostly drawn from amongst the students of colleges as well as the higher standards in High Schools, the professional teachers and persons familiar with educational work.

Each centre will be placed in charge of two or three volunteers. The volunteers willing to conduct a class will have to undergo training in the methods of approach to adult students and also in the approved methods of imparting literacy to them in a short period.

Training classes for volunteers will be conducted from the 15th

April to the 31st of April. Volunteers will be given charge of their centres in the last week of April. Volunteers will also be enlisted for organisation, supervision and collection work.

Organisation

The Central Committee has appointed an Executive Committee to carry on the work, special Sub-Committees have been appointed for propaganda, enlisting volunteers, organisation and collection of funds. Mass meetings, processions and other forms of demonstrations will be arranged to focus public attention on the illiteracy problem. Ward Committees will be appointed to organise and supervise centres in different Wards.

Finance

The extent of the success of the campaign will largely depend on the amount of money that will be available for carrying it out. A substantial amount of money will be necessary for adequate equipment of the centres.

Each centre will need a blackboard, chalk-sticks, text-books slates and pencils, charts and maps. In addition to this, it is necessary to find money for meeting expenses in connection with the office and inspecting staff and other miscellaneous items.

The Provincial Board for Adult Education appointed by the Government of Bombay has sanctioned Rs. 3,000 for initial expenditure of the campaign. This is a very small amount considering the amount that will be required for the purposes of the campaign alone, apart from the follow-up work which has afterwards to be undertaken if satisfactory, tangible results are to be achieved. The Central Committee, therefore, appeals to the public to contribute liberally towards the Literacy Campaign Fund.

Bombay has the reputation of being a City where no good cause need suffer for want of funds. Hence, the Central Committee's confidence that the success of the Campaign is well assured.

Office Bearers

The following is the list of Office-bearers of the Campaign Committee.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, President.
Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Chairman.

The Mayor of Bombay, Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Shuffi Trambji, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. R. P. Masani, Chairman, Municipal Schools Committee and Mr. M. D. Bhat, Vice-Presidents.

Mr. V. L. Mehta and Mr. P. G. Naik, Treasurers.
Miss Godavari Gokhale and Mr. Dinkar Desai, Secretaries.

President Roosevelt has authorised the building of four new six-thousand ton cruisers in private shipyards. The estimates have already been obtained and the construction starts this year.



Japanese Monks in Vishnu Dutt Nagar beating drums and singing songs, welcoming the Congress President.

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S
CONDITION
SATISFACTORY

CALCUTTA, March 8. The following bulletin has been issued from Government House at 10 a. m.

"His Excellency Sir Robert Reid has had a good night and his condition is as satisfactory as can be expected at this stage."

A further bulletin will be issued at 10 a. m. on Thursday, March 9. Ed. F. J. ANDERSON, A. DEN-EMA-WHITE, GERARD KELLY, P. I. FRANKS.—A. P.

COMMUNAL UNREST IN
BENARES VILLAGES

BENARES, March 8. Communal unrest is spreading to neighbouring villages. Last night the mob raided a house in one of those villages and killed two and injured three members of the same family.

The local Thakurs in another village having resisted the mob, it left the place and raided the next village.

The police on receipt of information visited the place next morning and effected several arrests.

The City, however, is quiet and the Curfew Order has accordingly been relaxed. Many shops have opened and business is gradually returning to normal.—A. P.

Jaipur's Satyagrahis
Interviewed

JAIPUR, March 8. Ayurvedacharya Ramsanderal Bajpayee, along with sixteen others including women, had an interview with the lady 'Satyagrahis' at the Jaipur Central Jail this morning, lasting for fifteen minutes.

These 'Satyagrahis' were arrested last evening and are now awaiting trial. They looked quite happy and cheerful.—United Press.

GANDHIJI EMPLOYS
TOTALITARIAN
METHODS!"Times" Comments On
Fast

LONDON, March 8. The Viceroy found means to bring to an end a difficult and anxious situation, says "The Times" in a leader. After describing Mahatma Gandhi's claim in the present case as "more suited to methods of totalitarian dictators than theories on which he based his philosophy of life." The paper recalls that it was made clear both in Parliament and by the Viceroy that the Paramount Power does not stand in the way of constitutional and other reforms and that Mahatma Gandhi is less than just to the British assurances when he contends representatives of the Paramount Power in States were wilfully hindering the administrative changes and political advances.

"It almost looks as though the Congress were deliberately endeavouring to make the question of reforms in States an issue between the Congress party and the Paramount Power entirely overlooking the fact in its strict constitutional sense the matter is primarily one for the Princes and their people."

After stressing that the Princes were being forced into a position which may become even more difficult for the Paramount Power than for themselves the article concludes.

The practice of full Responsible Government in States is not possible within a generation or more. What is possible is that backward States—and they are all very small—should proceed to reorganise the administrations, readjust personal policies, initiate privy purses and civil lists where possible and in other directions show some sign responding to the changing times. To learn back and assume that the Paramount Power, by reason of existing agreements must be regarded as responsible for maintaining 'status quo' is wholly inconsistent with the whole trend British policy in India. It is also unjust to those States which are advanced and progressive and are seeking to play a responsible part in India that will emerge from Federation.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI REQUIRES
COMPLETE REST
FOR 3 DAYS

RAJKOT, March 8. The following health bulletin has been issued this morning by doctors on Mahatma Gandhi's health:

"Gandhiji broke his fast yesterday afternoon. He has been taking fruit juice, honey and 'gud'. He had a very good night, woke up much refreshed and his general condition is better. He has been advised complete rest in bed for at least three days more, and we regard it as risky for him to undertake a journey before Monday, the 13th March, at the earliest."

The Hon. M. D. D. Gilder is

Direct Congress Govts. To Help
Hindustan Scouts AssociationState Recognition For Unani And Ayurvedic
System Of Treatment: Resolutions For
Tripuri Congress

PURI. Pandit Raghunath Misra, Secretary, Puri District Congress Committee and a delegate to the Tripuri Session of the All-India National Congress has notified the A. I. C. C. that he would move resolution urging the appointment of a committee to be formed with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as Chairman, Acharya Kripalani and Mr. K. P. Nariman as members "to institute due enquiry into the legitimate demands of the Utkal Union Conference for the annexation of the Oriya-speaking tracts lying in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Madras and the Central Provinces to tour all the Oriya-speaking parts in order to ascertain the views of the people inhabiting therein and to submit a report within three months to the A.I.C.C. which after due consideration will give its final decision and that the Provincial Congress Governments be directed to recommend to the Government of India to give effect to the said decision."

The text of three other resolutions to be moved by Pandit Misra read as follows: "That while deprecating the anti-Oriya activities of some leaders of Andhra and Bihar in the matter of impending

the educational, political, social and commercial progress of the Oriyas inhabiting the Oriya tracts of their provinces, of endeavouring to remove the Oriya language in the Oriya-areas and of using their influence to start anti-Oriya agitation in the tail-end areas of the Orissa province, this Congress directs the leaders to refrain from such activities till the final decision of the A. I. C. C.

"That in view of the fact that the Hindustan Scout Association, India, has been working in the best interests of the nation in the fields of political, social, physical and educational advancements of the country, it directs the Provincial Congress Governments to help this institution in their respective provinces and give it all facilities to work out its aim of raising a strong national peace militia."

And "this Congress while strongly of opinion that millions of people in India are daily treated and benefited under the Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani systems of treatment, directs the Congress Governments to accord State recognition and adopt strong measures to ensure the efficiency of practitioners of such systems in order to eradicate quackery in the interest of the public health."

FAST UNTO DEATH

BEZWADA, March 7. A piquant situation has arisen in Penacanchipole village in Nandigama Taluq, following the hunger-strike resorted to by members, including ladies, of the Andhra Provincial Animal Protection League, as a sequel to refusal by the trustees of the local Tirupattamma Temple to stop the animal sacrifice, held in the temple annually.

The members of the League had been camping at Penacanchipole for the last fifteen days, carrying on a whirlwind propaganda against animal sacrifice. Yesterday the members and volunteers posted themselves at the altar and offered 'Satyagraha', but were belaboured. One of the volunteers fell unconscious and was removed to hospital, while three others received serious injuries along with many volunteers.

After discussion among themselves, these members undertook a fast unto death before the houses of the trustees of the temple.—United Press.

GANDHIJI LEAVING FOR
DELHI ON MONDAY

RAJKOT: March 8. Mahatma Gandhi is expected to leave for Delhi on Monday next.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA CRIMINAL
TRIBES CONFERENCETo Be Held At Tripuri On
March 9

VISHNUPATTNAGAR, March 8. The first session of the All-India Criminal Tribes Conference will be held at Tripuri on March 9. Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A. (Central) will open the conference and Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. (Central) will preside.

Messrs. Chowdhury Moazzam Hossain, M.L.C., Harikumar Chakravarty, Muthuramalinga Thevar, M.L.A. (Madras), Surendra M. Gandhithi, Manoranjan Gupta, Pyarishankar Roy, M.L.A. (Central), Hanuma Reddy, Gadda Rangiah Naidu, Mukundlal Sarkar, Raghaviah, V. B. Karik and others have issued the following statement in this connection:

"To be deprived of the elementary civil liberties of a human being, to be enslaved to the whims and fancies of unscrupulous subordinate police officials, to be frequently subjected to free forced labour and illegal levies of various types and be punished with minimum transportation for life even for comparatively minor offences are indeed some of the provisions that still blot the Statute Books of many Legislatures including those of provinces governed by the Congress Ministries.

"A look at provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act would at once convince that nobody can escape its clutches. This barbarous piece of legislation is set in motion against the riyot leaders and political workers in Bengal. We hope that the Congress would take up the matter in right earnest and instruct all Congress Ministries immediately regarding this legislation for total repeal."—United Press.

Indore Satyagrahis
For Hyderabad

INDORE, March 8. Another batch of 15 Satyagrahis under the leadership of Swami Narayanand left for Sholapur last night for offering Satyagraha in Hyderabad State as a protest against the alleged restrictions on religious and civic liberties of the Hindus.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE HAND OF POWER

